STANDS AT THE HEAD

QUAKER RANGE

idly made, in fifty different styles, from the any plain range to the latest modern ideas onvenience. Bakes perfectly. Over One in use. Read what housekeepers say.

AYALANCHE, N.H., Jan. 15, 1890.
ATKINSON.—We are very much pleased with aker Range. It is convenient, makes little ill bake quick as an old wood fire when needed, day with one load of coal, keeping the room does better than any other range I ever used re seen; we would not part with it. We think ice we paid for it very cheap. Yours truly, W. R. MURCH.

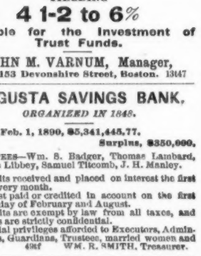
NORTH FALMOUTH, Jan. 12, 1889.
Quaker Range I purchased of you is perfect ry respect. I have had three or four different f Ranges, but never had one half equal to the r. It will bake meats, bread, and pastry fine buildings, so they will look and taste as they hen baked in an old-fashioned brick oven. It is not our fault in it. A. O. FIELD. Hundreds of such recommendations.

NITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, nd all HOUSE FURNISHINGS, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Y TERMS WHEN DESIRED.

SOLE AGENTS:
Atkinson House Furnishing Co.,
ed, Bangor, Auburn, Rockland, Biddeford, Norway, Gardiner, Waterville, Bath, Me.
SAAC C. ATKINSON, General Manager.

e Bread Winner.



Strong,
Honest Shoe,

oft, pliable upper, solid outer, inner and tap eamless, standard fastened, in two styles. ral and Congress. Made in Men's, Boys', and ' sizes, and manufactured expressly to give

ll Out-Door Workers

est Service for the Least Money.
ake for Every Member of the Family, and Money. If the does not keep it, we will send e name of a reliable dealer who will supply you. ll at wholesale only.

os P. Tapley & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.
13644

$75,000

ine, Kansas, Water and Electric
rks Company First Mortgage
er Cent. Bonds due 1909.

ttle is a near suburb of Kansas City, Missouri, ing only three and a half miles from the ter in Kansas City. The city now has a on of 6000 and is rapidly growing.
d in Argentine is the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, which employs six hundred he Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co. ed its shops at Argentine, also employing over seven hundred and fifty men, and disearly $60,000 per month to pay rolls at this

gh the works were only completed and by the city in February of this year, the is at the present time earning the interest on its bonds and a surplus of

are new contracts pending which if made, the Company a surplus over and above all of six thousand dollars per year.
re purchased these bonds after a careful ation and can recommend them for invest rice par and accrued interest.

ODBURY & MOULTON,
BANKERS,
r Middle and Exchange Sts.,
PORTLAND, ME.

RECHT BROS. & CO.
ANKERS, CLEVELAND. BOSTON.

NICIPAL BONDS
In Denominations of
0, $500, $850, $1000,
YIELDING
4 1-2 to 6%
ble for the Investment of Trust Funds.

HN M. VARNUM, Manager,
53 Devonshire Street, Boston. 1347

GUSTA SAVINGS BANK,
ORGANIZED IN 1846.
Feb. 1, 1890, $5,341,445.77.
Surplus, $350,000.
EES—Wm. S. Badger, Thomas Lambard, Libbey, Samuel Titcomb, J. H. Manley.
its received and placed on interest the first ery month.
Deposits credited in account on the first day of February and August.
Banks are exempt by law from all taxes, and ks are strictly confidential.
ial privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women and others.
WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

Sheriff's Sale.
ERED 88.—Taken on execution, wherein Smith of West Gardiner, in the county of ebec, is creditor, and Joseph N. Gardiner, of ardiner, is debtor, and will be sold by public on Saturday, the thirteenth day of December, 1890, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at e of A. L. Perry, Esq., in Gardiner, in said the following described real estate, and all t, title and interest which the said Aretas ns had in and to the same on the nineteenth August, A. D. 1889, at seven o'clock in the e, the time when the same was attached on writ, to wit:—A certain lot or parcel of th the buildings thereon, situated in said ardiner, and bounded and described as follBeginning at the S. E. corner of said lot, e, and bounded northeasterly by lot No. dred and forty-six; northwesterly by lot No. dred and thirty-A, and lot No. one hundred ty one B; southeasterly by the Berry road southwesterly by the Kennebec River to north, thirty-three degrees west from the oresaid, to the rear line of said lot and dis- set from the northeasterly line aforesaid, as e twenty-five acres, and being the same as described in a deed from John Stevens to J. Galloway, Oct. 13, 1885, and recorded in nebec Registry of Deeds, book 358, page 117. ere thereby is hereby made.
WM. H. LIBBY, Deputy Sheriff.
1890. 3692

Sheriff's Sale.
ERED 88.—Taken on execution, wherein J. of Augusta, is the debtor, and Joseph S. , and Phœbe J. Cyphers of said Augusta, is and will be sold by public auction on Saturday sixth day of December, A. D. 1890, at two in the afternoon, at the office of A. G. Angier, Esq., in said Augusta, the following deal estate, and all the right, title and interth the said Phœbe J. Cyphers had in and to on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1890, at clock and ten minutes in the afternoon, the time the same on the day of original writ: A certain lot of land with the buildon, situated in Augusta, in said county, south side of Cobbs street, and bounded y Childs street, east by land of Edward S. , south by land of Frank Whitney, and west of Mrs. Robert Boyle, and being the same s conveyed to said debtor by Daniel T. Pike ury G. Staples.
WM. H. LIBBY, Deputy Sheriff.
1890. 3692

NEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of , 1890.*
S BUTTERFIELD, Administrator on the of CHARLES BUTTERFIELD, late of in said county, deceased, having presented t account of administration of said estate vance:
ERED, That notice thereof be given three successively, prior to the fourth Monday of ber next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper in Augusta, that all persons interested may a Court of Probate, then to be held at sta, and show cause, if any, why the same not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
A true:—HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3692

BAY STATE GUITARS
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
LOWEST PRICES
MADE BY J. CHRISTY & CO. BOSTON MASS.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

acles, EYE and OPERA GLASSES at bargains. Best quality and styles. CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE.

Maine Farmer.

A saving of labor is a saving of money with the farmer.

The liberal grain feeding pays the best. This in practice holds true up to the limit of safety.

A good animal should carry its pedigree on its back. If it does not, no one wants it to breed from.

Instead of trying to get the stock through the year with the least possible outlay of food, we should study to put the most possible into them.

The productive season in Washington county this year has not been very fruitful of results among the farmers. While the hay crop was good, yet following that the grain was practically a failure, on account of the cold and wet; and the potatoes, though a good yield, have rotted badly, and a large part of the crop has been lost. The complaint of the rot is general throughout the country.

Thomas Daggett, Foxcroft, the well known breeder of the heavier class of horse stock, has imported a fine Suffolk French stallion, the first of the breed ever brought into the State. The horse is three years old, weighs 1500 pounds, a bright bay in color, with dark points. He is of that blocky, compact build peculiar to the breed, yet easy and active of movement. Mr. Daggett is doing the State a good service in introducing this highly useful and valuable class of horse stock among us.

Who shall say but there are lines of profitable work in the breeding and growing of stock in our State at the present time? A single dealer in heavy horses in Brownville, Piscataquis county, has sold forty thousand dollars' worth of this stock the past summer, and for service in that immediate section. But a short time ago, four of these horses were sold for $850. Yet it costs but a trifle more to grow one of these animals than it does to grow a fine steer to a like age. Farmers want to strike out into these openings, instead of waiting for the western trade and importations from the Provinces to fill them.

President Daggett of the Board of Agriculture, Foxcroft, is one of the progressive farmers, and he has found out the value of corn as a fodder crop. He has put nine acres of this crop into his silos the present autumn. Three others of his neighbors have followed his example, one of them putting in six acres, and others less. All this was cut before being packed. Mr. Daggett has a Dr. Bailey ensilage cutter, which works to perfection. Some of the corn planted was common yellow field corn, and some Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn, but the latter did not mature the past season. Mr. Daggett is now feeding his to his cows, with most acceptable results. All hands will plant again another year.

An Attractive Fallacy.

When our markets are year after year over-crowded with all of the staple productions of the country, and prices thereby depressed to a degree decidedly embarrassing to producers, the theory put forth of late, and widely heralded, that population is rapidly overtaking production, and is just on the verge of passing it, is a pleasing delusion, yet one that it is quite surprising so many intelligent people should blindly accept. The fact that the unimproved land brought under ownership in the country the past year, has been greater than ever before in the same length of time, is enough of itself alone to disprove the premises. And of course this is to go on in like proportions for years to come. No one is looking for an abatement in this direction so long as there are new lands to occupy. But in addition to this, the pleasing theory overlooks the further fact that within our territory, as now owned and occupied, are unmeasured acres not yet drawn upon by improved processes of production, that are only waiting the shortage of supply to bring them into requisition; and that the farms now tilled only need the stimulus of higher prices to intensify their work, and carry them up to a production whose limit has never been measured.

The idea, then, that population is soon to over-reach production, and the ruling values thereby be increased, shows a most superficial view. Fluctuations in values with the staple soil products, within a limited range, will of course occur, but the present generation better not lie back in waiting for this turn of the tide. So long as the common course of events runs its way, there is every prospect that this country for many years is to be crowded with an abundance of those products coming from or intimately connected with the land. Waiting for prosperity through loss of abundance is likely to prove disappointing. Instead, the situation as it is had better be accepted, and relief from the present depressions sought, whence it surely must come, from the sharper business attention and more intelligent application to the details of the work.

Young Beef for Profit.

The progress of ideas as connected with farm practices is far more rapid than farmers get credit for as the work goes along. We have only to look back over a few years of time to learn that great changes in methods and practices have taken place and have settled down into the position of common practice. This change has been very marked in the business of growing and fattening beef. This change is more plainly illustrated in the West with their larger operations, though the change has taken place here as well as there. It was but a few years ago that it was the general understanding that an animal must be four years old or more before he was fitted for the butcher and for the consumer. Prof. Sanborn showed that a pound of growth could be made on less food and at far less cost on a growing animal than on an old one; in fact that it was a law of growth that the younger the animal the greater the growth per day and the less food per day called for. He further showed to the satisfaction of all feeders that the growth of steers the third year, and later on, did not pay its way. The Chicago Fat Stock show soon adopted the then remarkable plan of offering no prizes on beef cattle so old as four years, thus taking the ground that there should be no encouragement given to keeping steers up to that age. Growers soon caught up with this idea and came to accept the action as wise and proper.

A still further advance in the same direction is now noted. So early as 1887 Prof. Sanborn raised a protest against three-year-olds at the fat stock shows, and for the same reason that obtained with the four-year-old class and through his influence all steers above thirty-six months old were barred from the Kansas City show of which he was Secretary. Now the Chicago show announces that "after 1890 no place will be provided in the classification for fat cattle over thirty-six months old." Thus is the world of stock farming gradually working on to the better practices based on the question of profitable results. In stock feeding as in all other lines of farming, the factor of profit holds the leading position and all progress rightfully is following its lead.

Student Expenses at State College.

It is quite frequently the case that a measure of criticism on the management of the State College is met, for the reason that the expenses of the student there are not, in fact, much less than at other colleges in the State. After the State has appropriated the money it has, the argument goes, it seems the student ought to get some advantage from it. If the person entertaining such an idea will carefully look into the matter, he will readily see there is no ground whatever for censure. All the distinction existing between other colleges in the State and the institution at Orono, as related to expenses, is, that at Bowdoin, Bates and Colby, individual donations have furnished the facilities for carrying on instruction, while at Orono the Government and the State have done this. And this is all that the State has done. In neither case do the facilities provided in any degree or in any manner affect the cost to the student. The appropriations have not been to that end. So that there cannot be any distinction or advantage coming to the student at Orono that has not been provided by private beneficence at Bowdoin and the other colleges. The State does not, and never has, appropriated money to defray or reduce a student's expenses. Hence it is impossible that there be any wide distinction in this regard between the different institutions.

The State College started out with free tuition, and to this extent then had an advantage. The legislature, however, finally compelled a different course, which compulsion still lies over the institution. Could this tuition be removed, and to that extent expenses be reduced, no doubt the number of students would be largely increased.

The Farmer in Public Affairs.

Dr. George Austin Bowen, in a letter accepting the nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, uses the following suggestive language:

"Underneath the fact of my nomination lies another—the growth of the agricultural element in politics—and however much I esteem the honor accorded me, I recognize the fact that I must share it with every Connecticut farmer, for it is a recognition of his power, strength and good citizenship, and in accepting this nomination I do so from an agricultural standpoint, and not one of personal desires or ambitions."

These words have a deep significance. So long the farmers of New England have stood aloof from active participation in all preliminary steps in political affairs, that they have come to be a mere cipher in importance—counting nothing when standing alone and becoming useful only as they are placed in position and given a regulation ballot to be counted. If it is a fact, and no doubt it is, that the agricultural element in the State of Connecticut is beginning to assert itself, by invitation of the members of the Grange, the sessions were held in the Grange hall, about two miles from the village. Here is a good, live Grange, owning an attractive hall, fully equipped for work. Through the influence of the Grange workers an interest had been created, so that when Bro. Hook, Lecturer of the Grange, who was selected as presiding officer of the day, called to order a good number were present. Brother Gilbert was first presented and occupied the morning hour in a general discussion upon "Lessons from Practice," the treatment of the subject being in substance as follows:

Said Mr. Gilbert—In my experience on the farm, I have found that success depends upon our working only good land. We have more of such land than we have good farmers to improve the opportunities. Let the poor land alone, or else make it good. Unless it will pay to make it valuable, let it severely alone. Good lands are cheap. We do not appreciate the value of the best. Some of the physical conditions may be easily improved. Drainage, with but little expense, will not only be necessary but profitable. For profit, we want the largest measure of certainty in cropping, hence, lands must be drained. Success depends also upon selecting crops adapted to the soil. Thus, corn can be grown in Maine upon the light soils, but it cannot upon these heavy clay lands. Grass does not call for the heated soils and therefore is better adapted to these more wet and heavy. The measure of uncertainty renders it necessary that we appreciate the situation. Don't invite failure by failing to observe the requirements which in each case. Thorough drainage will always pay with heavier soils. The soil will hold what moisture is needed, and the drainage removes the surplus. A great amount of money is wasted in ploughing. Only thorough work pays. Don't put yourself into a position where failure can be charged to you, or to your methods. A little neglect will destroy the crop. Labor is thrown away when the soil is not cultivated to the finish. The soil is full of the elements out of which crops are produced, but they require manipulation to render them available. Something is left for us to do. This food is stored up for our use a little at a time, as we understandingly work the soil. The strictest economy requires a knowledge of the wants of your farm,* and this can only come by and through a series of actual experiments. I would encourage ploughing, and more frequent and complete plowing, as a means of providing increased means of fertilization. The more money we can put into our farms and get returns of interest on it, the better we are. Time must be improved; crops must be put in at the right time. We must utilize every moment. Put teams into the field as soon as haying is over and plow and harrow. Improve the fall season. Don't fail to plow in the fall, in order that every day in spring may be improved in putting in the crops. The following questions were asked by the farmers, and their answers seem worthy of a more extended reading:

Ques. What is the best practice, to sell hay and fertilize with commercial fertilizers, or feed and use barn manure?

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Vice Pres. B. W. McKeen of Oxford county, presented an able paper on "Business Farming," the leading thoughts being as follows:

The spontaneous growth of either plants or animals, unaided by the skill of man, can supply but a small amount of the products required in any country. Skill, good judgment and energy are necessary for business farming. The labor, necessary to procure the food and clothing, brings a desire to obtain objects beyond the simple necessities of life, and therefore the ability for more and better labor.

There is no profession in the world but owes its place to the active recruiting that is ever going on from the farms. When a business is properly conducted, its resources will fully correspond to the efforts put into it, the profit will continually increase as the business is expanded. The farmer, no matter what the field of his labor may be, will not fail to give proper credit for his home with all its associations. Successful manufacturing has been built up by and through intensive work, and a generous amount of concentrated capital. Let none of us be discouraged because of hard times, but few of the articles or stock desired, there need be no radical change that will call for a large outlay of money. Our duty is to do the best we can with what we have, put on all the thought and effort into business in farming and seek to improve as opportunity opens. Farmers are too prone to look upon new methods with distrust and to cling to the old with a tenacity that is surprising. The world moves and we must move with it, or be left stranded upon the beach of inaction. Farmers have been apt to belittle the vocation, forgetting its grandeurs and nobleness for thought and study and research. Only by an earnest appreciation of the higher principles of nature we are enabled to grasp the lesser, and get such hold upon the details, as shall give us the ability to carry on the business successfully and to a good purpose. The laborer who never looks beyond the point of contact of his tool, never advances. It is so with the farmer. Attention to details is one of the great necessities for business in farming. Book-keeping on our farms is nearly a lost art, whereas it is only by some simple method of accounts that we may know where we are and what we are doing. Don't be afraid of the result. If on the wrong side we want to know it, and so correct our practices. By and through these accounts there will come a real appreciation of the true worth of our calling. There will come a thorough knowledge of the extent of thought, of investigation and of construction that is laid at the foot of the intelligent tiller of the soil, by the many and varied resources with which they deal.

I believe in exalting our business, in placing the whole being in it and working for all we are worth. This is business in farming. The extent to which all branches of farming may be carried is never fully understood, because so few secure all that might be gained. We must farm with the one thought of profit and so find what we labor for. It is our duty to adapt ourselves and our farms to the production of that article which our market demands, and to learn how to produce that article at a profit. Many fail, not for lack of industry, but of frugality. When we get down to the bed rock of sensible practice and understand the extent of the natural advantages that lay at our feet, and learn to live up to our responsibilities, our farms will yield a good profit, we shall be more cheerful and happy, and our lives will have woven into them more of the Godlike principles of humanity, charity and brotherly love. Our schools have done far too much to draw the minds of our young away from our farms, and here we have a duty if we would make business in farming successful. While all other classes are receiving their full share of patronage, the farming and laboring interests go begging for the necessaries of life, simply and only because farmers do not and have not stood for their interests in this great cause of agricultural education. Legislating calls for men who will study and persistent effort and interest in all public matters. The neglect of this will insure failure. The farmers' organizations are uniting for results which may be made of great service, if the farmers themselves, will but strive to come into a knowledge of the principles of business in farming.

The ladies furnished a bountiful supper in the hall, for all who were present, and the hours passed very quickly between the afternoon and evening sessions. In the evening, the building was completely filled with an interested audience. The Cherryfield band was present and added to the pleasure and enjoyment of all by their selections, giving evidence of long practice and fine culture. The speaker of the evening was Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Fairfield, and his subject was Connecticut as a Successful Farm in New England." In the hour allotted, he outlined the prominent causes leading to the depression of to-day, and suggested the conditions necessary to be observed to find profit in agriculture. These, briefly stated, were a higher and completer intelligence in operation in the study of the question of production, and the perfecting of a combination by which more can be obtained for surplus products; the use of the organizations of labor to strengthen ourselves, and realize the need of more faith in ourselves and our farms; the need of looking for and searching patiently after success, ceasing to magnify the ills and dwelling upon the causes of failure; may be summed up in the need and the importance of special lines of instruction and a more complete education.

The entire party were royally entertained by Worthy Master Willey and wife at Cherryfield Grange, and started on a month ago, and will hereafter be run as one establishment. Nine and one-half cents per inch were paid for cream in October, and there is a probability of a higher price this month.

There is considerable complaint in regard to potatoes rotting in the cellars, and some fear the loss of nearly their whole crop. Those which were dug very early, or very late, seem to be keeping the best.

Harrison.

An Experiment with Fertilizers on Potatoes.

Last spring I used a few bags of the Stockbridge pots to fertilizer, thinking from the statements made that it was well worth the high price asked for it. Having a quantity of Bradley's X L Superphosphate I tried the two fertilizers side by side. My ground was all manured alike, and there was no difference in the land, in the treatment which it received. I used the Bradley on two rows of potatoes, and used the Stockbridge on two rows on each side of the other. The Bradley beat the Stockbridge in the proportion of 7 to 6, and also yielded less rotten potatoes. The Bradley cost $36 per ton, and the Stockbridge cost $42.

Harrison.

A. M.

Institutes in Washington County.

The passage of another year brings the season for opening another series of Farmers' Institutes. Year after year, as these meetings come to be better understood, they are more highly appreciated, and never in the history of the board has there been such an earnest call for these Institutes as during the past few months. It is evident that the farmers are feeling the need of a discussion of the questions relating to agriculture, and are desirous to make necessary improvements. If the appropriation for this work was sufficient so that the Secretary of the Board could hold fifty or more institutes, much good would result, and the wishes of the practical farmers satisfied. The observing friend of agriculture sees in every direction the need of an increased appropriation for Institute work, and if the incoming legislature is faithful to the farmers, the results will be satisfactory in every respect.

A drive over Washington county would be an excellent object lesson to our road builders, in many of the other portions of the State, for better roads cannot be found anywhere. They are smooth, hard, kept free from stones and the cross-ways well protected. Mrs. Cherryfield, by invitation of the members of the Grange, the sessions were held in the Grange hall, about two miles from the village. Here is a good, live Grange, owning an attractive hall, fully equipped for work. Through the influence of the Grange workers an interest had been created, so that when Bro. Hook, Lecturer of the Grange, who was selected as presiding officer of the day, called to order a good number were present. Brother Gilbert was first presented and occupied the morning hour in a general discussion upon "Lessons from Practice," the treatment of the subject being in substance as follows:

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Vice Pres. B. W. McKeen of Oxford county, presented an able paper on "Business Farming," the leading thoughts being as follows:

The spontaneous growth of either plants or animals, unaided by the skill of man, can supply but a small amount of the products required in any country. Skill, good judgment and energy are necessary for business farming. The labor, necessary to procure the food and clothing, brings a desire to obtain objects beyond the simple necessities of life, and therefore the ability for more and better labor.

There is no profession in the world but owes its place to the active recruiting that is ever going on from the farms. When a business is properly conducted, its resources will fully correspond to the efforts put into it, the profit will continually increase as the business is expanded. The farmer, no matter what the field of his labor may be, will not fail to give proper credit for his home with all its associations. Successful manufacturing has been built up by and through intensive work, and a generous amount of concentrated capital. Let none of us be discouraged because of hard times, but few of the articles or stock desired, there need be no radical change that will call for a large outlay of money. Our duty is to do the best we can with what we have, put on all the thought and effort into business in farming and seek to improve as opportunity opens. Farmers are too prone to look upon new methods with distrust and to cling to the old with a tenacity that is surprising. The world moves and we must move with it, or be left stranded upon the beach of inaction. Farmers have been apt to belittle the vocation, forgetting its grandeurs and nobleness for thought and study and research. Only by an earnest appreciation of the higher principles of nature we are enabled to grasp the lesser, and get such hold upon the details, as shall give us the ability to carry on the business successfully and to a good purpose. The laborer

NOTES ON FARM OPERATIONS. A large quantity of potatoes have been harvested, but are rotting badly, some not getting 50 per cent. sound ones. Grain is very poor; although it looked well, it headed very small and as a result you get a good lot of straw. Apples are a scarcity. In Limington, the apple garden of this section, the yield is very small and apples that look sound, on cutting them show a dry rot all through. Corn yielded quite well, but was not a full crop. Beans grew in abundance and were of good quality. Those who did not house them before the rains lose ¼ or ⅓ of their crop. Cattle are quite cheap. Poultry, a great deal raised in this section; the price live weight 8 cents lb., dressed weight 10 cents to 18 cents lb. Turkeys are scarce in this place, one man has recently bought 45 from up country parties. My experience in poultry raising: Last fall a full blood light Brahma (Pelch) cockerel was purchased at $2. Last spring 2 Comey pullets were bought, weighing 19½ lbs. I then expended $1.05 for 3 settings of Brahma eggs. Next I bought a setting of American Dominiques from W. B. Atherton of Newton Lower Falls, Mass. In summing up, won $6 in premiums at fairs; sold one cockerel for $2; 92 eggs have been sold for setting. I now have left the cock, one Comey hen, one Dominique chick, about thirty Brahma pullets three cockerels, and 40 grade pullets, 60 grade cockerels and 30 old hens left from 50, so far they have brought in $68 which will be increased considerably before the close of the year. I have recently built a hennery, 40x13, and will speak of it later. I would like to hear from some one else.

Hollis, Nov. 10.

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Kennebec Pomona—A Full and Free Discussion.

Editors Maine Farmer: A special meeting of Kennebec County Pomona Grange was held with Clinton Grange, Wednesday, Nov. 5th, in their new and commodious hall. The day was fine, and representatives were present from Winthrop, Mt. Vernon, Albion, Litchfield, Windsor and Pittston, also from Skowhegan, Burnham and Sandy Stream Granges, Somerset and Waldo counties, and the presence of State Master Prince added greatly to the interest of the occasion. The 5th degree was conferred upon a class of twenty-seven, after which recess was taken for dinner.

At the afternoon session an address of welcome was given by Bro. Reed, and response by Lecturer D. H. Thing. The subject for discussion was chosen by Clinton Grange: "Resolved, That Farming Pays Better than Other Avocations." Opened in the affirmative by Master True of Litchfield, who thought if we were living only for the dollars and cents we might accumulate, it might be a failure, but when we take into consideration the best society, social culture, good homes, and unnecessary exposure to weather, etc., it was not a failure. Thought patrons did wrong when they found fault with Maine farming. The farmers lived the best of any community he ever came in contact with. Schools were equal to most any other State in the Union, and farmers were as well situated as any other class.

S. C. Watson, Oakland, negative—The speaker, on rising, was wished to congratulate Clinton Grange on their new and commodious hall, which was an evidence of their prosperity and progression. He expected to get his living by the soil, and did not wish to dispute what had been said, but when the statement is made that farming pays better than other avocations, he wanted something besides statements to back up actual facts, and gave some labor statistics proving that mechanics and laborers were paid better than farmers.

J. H. Moore, Winthrop—He did not expect to stand up and defend when the occupation he followed, but thought it was time we should get something back. Farmers will be allowed to run along until the end of time, unless they do something for themselves. If we can't do it for ourselves, and if we buy we have nothing to say. The majority of the people believed the Grange had worked too long in channels, and that the time had come when we should look the situation square in the face. Believed in the Farmers' League.

J. H. Barton, Windsor—He *could* say that farming was a very lucrative occupation, but *would* not, and in support of the statement quoted his own children or last year, and in support of it. Did not know of a man who owned a farm who did his work in ten hours. How many farmers can afford to hire men? Farming is just drudgery for the farmer's wives, as a class, were the most overworked of any women. How does the rural schools compare with the city schools? Never knew a case where a man paid off a mortgage with the products of the farm, he had something outside to pay for it.

Master True—In his locality not a single farm was mortgaged. Thought if farmers paid such strict attention to business as other laborers, it would be more remunerative, and that in the leading rural towns the majority of schools stood better than city schools. The fault was with the farmers themselves, if farming did not pay. We should study the condition of the soil and find what kind of fertilizers are best adapted to it.

State Master Prince—He knew of a man who had moved on to a farm and mortgaged it for three years, and this fall the crops would pay it all up. The great trouble with farmers, they are looking down upon themselves all the time. How many men engaged in other avocations could give the time to attend Grange meetings that the farmers do? We all pay our proportion of taxes, and who is to blame for it? How many farmers go to the caucuses that nominate their men. They should go and nominate men who are in sympathy with them. How many farmers were on that Labor Commission? An agent was sent who knew are not taxed enough, and yet a railroad man was on that commission. Farmers have folded their hands and let others do their work. If we are to get help from taxation, go to the legislature and fight for men who are opposed to us. Unless we help ourselves we cannot expect help from others.

S. C. Watson was in sympathy with the Farmers' League, and we should put up men whom farmers can vote for.

J. H. Barton was heartily in favor of farmers attending the caucuses, but was opposed to making a political party of the Grange.

O. Meader, Albion, was a farmer, and not ashamed to own it. Believed in farming, and in the possibilities of the farm, but it was a fact that it did not pay as other avocations, and enough had been said to substantiate it. Some of the best farmers were present, and unable to disprove it. It was true they could have the best air, schools, etc., but what were they going to live upon in the matter of dollars and cents? Where is the remedy? We are told on every hand, if farmers would attend to their business they would succeed. Do not farmers work as many hours? Other avocations can hire men and make it pay, but farmers have prices set, both buying and selling. The profit on the farm is made by other men instead of the farmer. They tell about the farmer's life being independent, but what is he independent to, as the price is set for him. The only remedy is co-operation, and Independence enough to look out for themselves.

B. F. Fuller, Pittston—Twenty-five or thirty years ago we might count the millionaires on our fingers, now they go up into the thousands.

J. H. Moore—Believe there is a chance for the farmer to prosper and be happy, but not in the way we are going on. Why are the farmers of Kennebec county selling pork for 5 cents per pound, while in Chicago it is 6 cents? The day has come when we must unite, and if we cannot in the Grange, should join the League.

D. Thing—Farmers are not as well paid as other classes, and what is the remedy? Believed farmers should have their due proportion of this world's goods. Men who get the nominations get the votes. Let us make improvement in the caucuses. How many farms will be owned in fifty years from now? Farmers, as a rule, sell the best and eat the poorest.

The subject was discussed with interest, but the lateness of the hour brought it to a close, and space forbids reporting all the good things said. Thus ended a pleasant day spent with Clinton Grange, and we trust a profitable one for the members. The next meeting will be the annual one at Winthrop, the first Wednesday of January, for the election of officers and closing up the business of the year.

Clinton Grange has a membership of over one hundred. J. Ab Stewart, Master. Their hall is pleasantly located in the thriving village of Clinton, surrounded by as good farms and farmers as any in Kennebec county, and we surely congratulate them on their success, and hopes for them still greater prosperity in the future, as the fields are already "white unto the harvest." United and in harmony, working hand in hand, may they still labor on in this the grandest of all organizations for farmers and their families, the Patrons of Husbandry. MRS. M. C SCOTT, *Sec'y.*

For the Maine Farmer.

Mt. Etna Grange—Public Exhibition of Farming Operations.

Editor Maine Farmer: I wish to correct a statement in a recent number of the *Farmer*, that Mt. Etna Grange is in Hiram. Mt. Etna Grange is in North Baldwin and on Nov. 6, held an all day meeting in Grange Hall The word of God tells us, that the Lord commanded the children of Israel, that when all the grain had been gathered in from the fields, all the fruits taken off from the trees, and all the grapes picked from the vines, they were to keep a feast seven days, and surely it is reasonable for us, after the harvesting of our crops, to hold a feast one day, thereby acknowledging to the "Giver of all good," his bounties bestowed upon us and our "heartfelt thanks" for the same.

In the forenoon of Nov. 6, a public exhibition of farm produce and ladies' manufacture was held. And when considering that this was our first experiment and was in contemplation but a short time, it was truly surprising to behold so fine a collection. It afforded us so much pleasure and encouragement, that undoubtedly it will be repeated in the future years. The result of such an occasion can be but to inspire our members with the desire to excel in the next year, and "whatever we do strive to do well."

At noon, partook of a bountiful harvest feast, entertaining quite a number of visitors, among whom were the oldest farmers of the place, one, in a few days will complete his 89th year, and yet the past season, has been able every day to do work on the farm.

The afternoon was spent in private session, and when "the labors of the day were closed," it was evident each member thought the day had been one of pleasure and profit.

The following is a report of the committees:

Fruit—Best Baldwin apple, Almon Murch, 1st; J. E. Cartret, 2d; A. P. Murch, 3d. Best Nodhead, J. M. Sanborn, 1st; J. E. Cartret, 2d; L. Thorne, 3d. Best Hubbardston, Mrs. R. Larrabee, 1st; J. M. Sanborn, 2d. Best Northern Spy, J. E. Cartret, 1st; L. S. McCorison, 2d. Best Pound Sweet, Mrs. A. Larrabee, 1st; A. P. Murch, 2d. Rambos and Bell Flower, L. Thorne, 1st. Peaches and grapes, A. P. Murch. Cranberries, J. E. Cartret.

Vegetables—Best Early Rose potatoes, Almon Murch, 1st; L. Thorne, 2d. Best Burbank Seedlings, J. M. Sanborn, 1st; W. Wiggin, 2d. Best Hebron, L. Thorne. Best Washington, Joseph Wiggin. Best pumpkins, J. E. Cartret, 1st; A. Murch, 2d; J. P. Crawford, 3d. Cucumber pumpkin, cucumbers and squash, L. Thorne. Best cabbage, N. Wiggin, 1st; L. Thorne, 2d. Best turnips, Joseph Wiggin, 1st; J. E. Cartret, 2d. English turnips, W. Wiggin. Best beets, J. M. Sanborn, 1st; J. F. Crawford, 2d; L. S. McCorison, 3d. Best carrots, A. Murch, 1st; L. Thorne, 2d; Mrs. R. Larrabee, 3d. Best corn, 12 rowed, L. Thorne, 1st; J. E. Cartret, 2d; L. S. McCorison, 3d; W. Wiggin, 4th. Best corn, 8 rowed, A. Murch, 1st; G. W. Davis, 2d; J. P. Crawford, 3d; J. M. Sanborn, 4th. Sweet corn, L. Thorne. Sugar corn, J. B. Crawford, 1st; A. Murch, 2d; L. S. McCorison, 3d. Wheat, J. P. Crawford. Yellow eye beans, G. W. Davis. Cranberry beans, L. S. McCorison.

Canned fruit—Mrs. J. P

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Nov. 20, 1890.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in West Kennebec county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in Aroostook county.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, is an authorized Agent of the *Farmer*.

State of Maine.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

Near the close of the first memorable year that the early Pilgrim Fathers spent upon the cold soil of a New World, when the first small harvest had been gathered into their store houses, and new hopes were dispelling the shadows of famine and pestilence, they met together to "rejoice after a more special manner," and to return thanks for the blessings of Providence.

The custom, thus originated in New England, has since very properly become national in its observance.

The people of Maine are nearing the close of a year that has been fruitful in bounties. Peace and prosperity have attended us, and the earth has richly yielded up its increase. I, therefore, with the advice of the Executive Council, designate Thursday, the 27th day of November instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Upon that day let us abstain from our customary avocations, and in our homes and various places of public worship, return, out of the gratitude of contrite hearts, humble acknowledgements to the All-wise Father who has so freely been extravagant in His mercies.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fifteenth.

By the Governor: EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.
CHARLES A. HAM, Secretary of State.

When corn is 75 cents per bushel, it is about time to harvest hogs.

The city government of Boston carries 5686 people on its pay rolls, and annually pays out $5,533,497.18 in salaries.

President M. C. Fernald of the Maine State College has returned from a trip to Lafayette, Ind.

Farmers are already seeing the good effect of the advice we gave them several weeks since, not to sell their hay. A rise in that commodity is now being experienced.

It will be seen by the Governor's proclamation in this column, that the announcement of the *Farmer* that the 27th would be Thanksgiving day, was correct.

The votes have about all been thrown, and to the surprise of many, the majority of Methodist churches throughout the country have declared in favor of women as lay delegates to the national conference of that church.

On account of too small a capital, and taking contracts at too low a figure, the Carrabasset Pulp Company at Skowhegan has gone into insolvency. This company has a fine plant, which is estimated to have cost over $150,000. Their water power is one of the best to be found in New England. It is hoped the matter will be settled, so that business can continue at the mill.

The trade in Christmas trees has already begun. Throughout the woods in several parts of the State workmen are engaged in procuring the trees. The trees range from three to thirty feet in length, and are selected from spruce and fir growth. The industry is quite a paying one while it lasts for those who are engaged in it, as it requires a very large number of the trees for Santa Claus to fill.

In a speech at St. Johns, N. F., in the election campaign just closed, Mr. Scott, the defeated opposing candidate, said: "For months past the bitter feeling of resentment against British negligence of Newfoundland's vital interests has been taking deeper and deeper root in the hearts of our people, and annexation with the American republic is beginning to be regarded by a vast number of Newfoundlanders as the only remedy for our sufferings." Let them come to us; they will receive a cordial greeting; but no war is wanted on their account.

The Portland Express, by means of a problem based upon its circulation, got an insight of the practical results of Portland's school methods. It finds them somewhat defective, and calls for a reform in the important branch of arithmetic. The *Express* claims that the old-fashioned "rule of three" method gave better results than the methods of the high grade schools of today. It is a common complaint that the thinking powers of scholars are not sufficiently developed by the average school system, and that there is altogether too much stuffing of the scholars.

Parnell, the great and trusted Irish leader, is under a cloud, on account of scandal reconnected with a divorce case, and many of his former adherents are calling upon him to resign his seat in Parliament. Whether he does this or not, his influence is crippled. The London *Evening News* says of him: "Ireland's uncrowned King has been crowned with infamy." The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is Parnell's duty to the Irish people, their English allies and his own character to resign his leadership." On the other hand, the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* clings to Parnell, saying: "It is neither our duty nor our province to adjudge his private life nor to examine his conscience. Ireland's business with him is entirely of a political nature. He has ably, faithfully and successfully served his country. At the present period there can be no change of leaders."

The celebration of the 77th birthday of Judge Allen G. Thurman, under the auspices of the Thurman Club of Columbus, Ohio, culminated Thursday night, in the banquet. At the banquet hall the decorations were a marvel of imposing beauty. The distinguished visitors, and those who occupied seats at the banquet table, were not composed exclusively of democrats. A number of republicans were there from Ohio and elsewhere, who came as citizens, to show their appreciation of the public services rendered by Judge Thurman. The greatest interest was of course in the address of Judge Thurman, who referred to the growth of the country in area, population and prosperity during his own life-time, and the extension of republican forms of government in other parts of the world. Ex-President Cleveland was present, and responded to the toast "American citizenship."

The grand testimonial to C. H. Nelson at Waterville, has been fixed for Tuesday evening, Nov. 25th. One hundred and twelve of the leading citizens of the city addressed the following note to Mr. Nelson:

Dear Sir: We, citizens of Waterville, tender to you our most hearty congratulations at your good fortune; and we rejoice with you in the successful demonstration of the fact, long known to yourself, that Nelson was and is the greatest trotting stallion in the world.

We beg leave to tender you a banquet on your return home, when we can meet you and personally thank you. We wish to recognize in some such manner our appreciation of the intelligence, pluck, energy, sound judgment and abiding faith which you have shown for so many years, through good and evil report, in the breeding, training and development of the horses of Maine. We wish to put upon record the fact that we know and feel that you have done more in your great field of labor for this State, and for all New England, for its interests, prosperity and future welfare, than any other man or association within its limits.

Will you kindly consider our request, and name an early day when you may be able to meet your neighbors and friends in a social gathering?

Mr. Nelson replied as follows:

WATERVILLE, ME., Nov. 14, 1890.

Fellow Citizens: I thank you for the interest you have taken in myself and the great horse that bears my name. It will give me pleasure to meet you, as you request, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25th.

NELSON.

Hon. E. F. Webb will preside at the banquet, and Pullen's Orchestra of eight pieces will furnish the music. In this connection we give Nelson's records for 1890:

Bangor, Maine, September 10, half-mile track, best on record, 2.15¼, repeat, 2.18¼.
Kankakee, Illinois, September 17, 2.12.
Kankakee, Illinois, September 20, 2.11¾.
Rushville, Indiana, October 2, 2.11¾.
Terre Haute, Indiana, October 3, 2.11¾.
Cambridge City, Indiana, October 31, 2.10¾.

FOR THE LIFE OF MAN. We have received from Sumner I. Kimball, a native of Maine, his statement of the organization and methods of the United States Life-Saving Service. This is a grand and beneficent branch of the public service, and most worthy of the hearty support which it is receiving. When a violent storm breaks out, like the equinoctial storm, we think of the poor mariners on our coast, battling with the elements. The coming of the autumn and winter storms sets once more in motion the life-saving crews. These faithful watchmen of the stormy coasts began their long labor promptly with the arrival of September; and they do not abandon their posts till the 1st of May. They are under the government of the Treasury Department. There are ten thousand miles of coast to guard. For, in addition to all our Atlantic front, from Maine to Florida, there are the great reaches of the Gulf, itself an ocean, rounded in form and having a relatively narrow inlet and outlet; and there is the long Pacific coast, and all the Lake shores. On all, the faithful watch, night and day, has now begun. The blackest, stormiest nights of winter are those which call for the most watchfulness on the part of these guardians of the coast. They must be always on the watch. Men are detailed to tramp all night, carrying a lantern to see where to walk, on the rough and stormy coasts, in heavy and laborious sands, or among a confusion of boulders, or along the edges of rocky precipices. In the wildest snow storms and the fiercest gales these coast-watchmen maintain their tramp. It is not a position which is sought by the politicians and the spoilsmen. When a poor shipwrecked sailor is struggling with the elements, it makes but little difference to him whether the friendly hands outstretched to him are those of republican, democrat or prohibitionist. It is a good illustration of a pure civil service. The work of the Government would, perhaps, be better done if such a state of things could be established in the other branches of the public service. Of the 226 stations, 165 are on the Atlantic coast, forty-five on the Great Lakes, and eight each on the Pacific side and the Gulf of Mexico. They are a perfectly disciplined set of crews and surfmen. Fidelity at all hours marks their lives on the coast. Perilous to their own lives as it is, the dangers of the service do not deter them from accepting such hard posts of duty. The service was organized only nineteen years ago. But in that relatively brief time these brave men have done great things. Their heroism is not celebrated in army reports, nor made resplendent by the special reporter. It gets a brief and general but suggestive notice in the superintendent's annual report. His figures are eloquent. That document says that in these nineteen years there have been 4,924 marine disasters, involving property valued at $81,719,744, and no fewer than 42,864 lives; yet that the total number of lives lost was but 505; while the property saved amounted to $60,000,000.

One can think of these brave surfmen and hardy crews, faithfully watching through the stormy winter night the combing breakers and wild seas along the entire stretch of the furiously battered New Jersey shore—the huge billows being all the greater for the fact that the sea is there shallow, as it is in most parts of our flat, sandy Atlantic coast. The hundred-mile stretch of the outside shore of Long Island is as wild and hard a region as the New Jersey shore. Just think of it! After twelve or fifteen hours of a south gale, that wild Long Island shore must be a scene of thundering surf. Cape Cod, perhaps, presents a still wilder scene, in a northeast storm. But the entire coast, from New Brunswick to Texas, is a wild one in winter tempests, and well fitted to try the stoutest heart. Of all the wild and perilous bits of coast, that section around Cape Hatteras, including fifty to eighty miles of the Carolina coast on either side of the stormy cape, is perhaps the worst for navigators. The thunder of that big surf is overpowering and incessant, in storms along the coast, and is heard many miles inland.

MR. STANLEY'S TRIBUTE TO MISSIONARIES. A Philadelphia reporter asked Henry M. Stanley, on Saturday: "With all your experience, do you consider the efforts of foreign missionaries really have proven a success?" Stanley's face lighted up, his eyes flashed, and he exclaimed, "Yes, sir, most emphatically. I am certain of it as that I am sitting here talking to you. I am perfectly convinced of the fact that the work of missionaries is successful. It has not always been carried on rightly or managed wisely; nevertheless, they can be shown to-day as something marvelous, considering the country where they have been at work, and considering that the people were rum-drinking savages, accustomed to robbery, fraud and murder whenever it was possible. The Protestants have the strongest hold in Africa so far, but the missionary work ought to be systematically carried on, and it isn't."

A sensation was created, Saturday, in financial circles by the report that Baring Brothers, the great Banking firm of London, were in difficulty. They had acceptances due Monday stated to amount to £16,000,000. The announcement of the trouble was at once followed by measures of relief. The Bank of England subscribed £1,000,000, and three joint stock banks have given £750,000 each, and two others £800,000 each to assist the firm. Several houses subscribed smaller amounts, all the subscriptions making a total of £10,000,000. This will constitute a guarantee fund for three years. Baring's liabilities are estimated at £21,000,000; assets, £24,000,000, but the assets are largely Argentine securities, and a considerable proportion of these are not Government, but company investments. Their value may be realized, but this is not certain. It is wonderful that no panic ensued, either in this country or in England. It was due to the fact that the Bank of England put its shoulder to the wheel and gathered its resources for the protection of the business community.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS. The indebtedness of Maine's cities and towns is tabulated as follows:

Auburn	$223,000	Brunswick	$69,185
Bangor	3,600,000	Bucksport	149,401
Bath	1,435,350	Camden	65,858
Belfast	611,800	Caribou	15,143
Biddeford	455,425	Deering	109,275
Brooklyn	9,000	Deer Isle	17,700
Brewer	98,835	Dexter	135,019
Belfast	90,000	Eastport	81,000
Bristol	18,350	Ellsworth	88,013
Farmington	16,348	Paris	5,001
Fairfield	22,000	Portland	2,202,910
Gardiner	100,191	Richmond	25,292
Gorham	19,928	Rockland	260,223
Hallowell	17,900	Saco	93,805
Houlton	40,836	St. George	5,407
Kennebunk	5,600	Skowhegan	20,000
Kittery	13,991	Vassalboro	22,334
Lewiston	1,055,900	Waldoboro	44,627
Lisbon	14,026	Westbrook	108,475
Norway	23,779		
Old Town	92,566	Total,	$11,712,905

We deeply regret to announce the death of Col. John W. Atwell of Orono, which occurred on Tuesday, of acute pneumonia, at the age of 65 years. He was one of the most prominent and influential citizens. He has served two sessions in the branch of the Maine Legislature, and was on the staff of Gov. Perham. He has held offices of trust in his town, and was ever ready to encourage any enterprise that would conduce to the welfare of the town where he had been for fifty years an active and honored citizen. Col. Atwell was one of the early friends of the State College, and was the establishment at Orono, standing by the institution in its dark days, and rejoicing when it emerged into the sunlight of prosperity.

The Old Farmers' Almanac, for 1891, by Robert B. Thomas, comes from the publishers, William Ware & Co., of Boston. It is run in the same mold and preserves all the distinctive characteristics of this old Almanac which so captivated our boyish attention years ago. Its wise and witty sayings, its puzzle department, its farmer's calendar, poetic mottoes, etc., are all awakeners of memories of other days, when this old Almanac—younger then, hung by a loop of twine and a shingle nail, by the chimney corner. We welcome it as of yore.

—Mr. Editor: Are there any full blooded Guernsey cattle breeders in this State? If so will you please inform me who it is, and his post office address. By so doing you will greatly oblige a subscriber to your paper.

Paris, Nov. 9, 1890.

[Natan Dane, Kennebunk, has stock of the breed named.—ED.]

We second the motion of the *Kennebec Reporter* for the establishment of a Press Club on the Kennebec. It would be helpful in busines as well as in brotherly social intercourse.

Gov. Francis E. Warren has been elected by the legislature of Wyoming, U. S. Senator from that State.

"OLD PROB." General Greely, Chief Signal officer, in his annual report, which has just been made to the Secretary of War, asks for a larger force, complaining that at present it is utterly impossible to furnish regularly the special weather forecasts asked for by the leading cities of the country. While a good deal of complaint is made at times, concerning the accuracy of forecasts, the figures show the percentages of successful predictions to be 84.4 for weather, 78.7 for temperature, with 82.6 as a general average. During the year, 1112 storm signals have been ordered, of which 1040 have been justified as to direction, and 695 wholly justified as to velocity. The long-time forecasts of weather and temperature have been remarkably successful. General Greely calls attention to the rapidly increasing interest on the part of the people in the work of the Weather Bureau, as evinced by the demand for weather maps. As to the weather crop bulletins the report says: "There is no feature of this service which has met with such universal favor and been so highly valued as the weather crop bulletin. It has been commended by Boards of Trade in the wheat and cotton regions; it is regularly telegraphed as an item of news by the press associations; is very extensively published by the principal journals of the country, and is also cabled regularly to Europe. Considered in connection with the local State bulletins, it places before the people of the country at weekly intervals a reliable statement as to current and seasonable weather conditions, whether normal or abnormal, and as to the effect and extent of such weather conditions on the staple crops." The report is a most interesting one, and deserves careful reading, especially by those who have been in the habit of adversely criticising the bureau and its work.

INSTITUTE AT MADISON. The State Board of Agriculture held an institute at Madison Bridge on Thursday of last week, which was well attended by the enterprising farmers of the famous farming county of Somerset. While the attendance was not large at the opening in the forenoon, yet the numbers increased during the day till in the evening the church in which the meeting was held, was well filled. The subjects selected for the meeting were live ones and could hardly be bettered in point of interest or importance.

In the forenoon, modern sheep husbandry was discussed by the Secretary of the Board in an off-hand talk, wherein he took the ground that the present situation called for the keeping of sheep for meat—lamb and mutton—with what wool could be got to go with it. This is just the reverse order of the two products as formerly called for. Hence different sheep are now called for and an entirely different practice to go with them. Now sheep husbandry must be an intensive work. This of necessity will call the sheep home from the distant mountain pastures, or send better care and more feed and attention up into the pastures with them. When wool was the main thing even the culls had a value worthy attention. Now there must be no culls, but in their place a fat sheep for the market at a good price. There is ample room for this kind of sheep keeping. Choice lamb and fine mutton are always high notwithstanding the low prices of beef. Sheep husbandry handled in a manner corresponding with the demands of the day, is eminently profitable and should be widely encouraged.

The business of dairying was the subject of the afternoon, treated by Hon. R. W. Ellis of Embden and B. W. McKeen, the Oxford member, both drawing their conclusions from their own experience.

L. B. Dennett, Esq., of Portland, gave a lecture in the evening on the important subject to the farmer of tax reform. Mr. Dennett handles this subject without glover, and shows up the injustice of the present taxation in a convincing manner, giving his attention largely to the law as applied to the railroads, wild lands and other of our large state interests. Minor matters are not overlooked, but these greater interests are of the more importance and should receive attention from the tax payers of the State first of all. It is well that we have a man so competent as Mr. Dennett who is willing to take the strong and brave stand that he is doing.

BIRCHALL'S EXECUTION. J. Reginald Birchall, who on Feb. 17, last, led Frederick Cornwallis Benwell off to the lonely Blenheim swamp, after luring him across the Atlantic to make an investment in farm land, and there murdered him, met his fate on the gallows at Woodstock, Ont., at 8.29 o'clock, Friday forenoon. He had "set his house in order" with great calmness, taken leave of his poor wife, who in all his trouble had clung to him with wonderful devotion, and had written many well letters to his friends and relatives in old England. About 150 persons, including newspaper reporters, were admitted to the hanging. At 8.15, Birchall and his spiritual helper, a Mr. Hincks, appeared, after which the prisoner's arms were strapped behind his back, and the march to the gallows began. Birchall's face was deadly pale, but bore a most resolute expression. His step was steady.

At the conclusion of the reading of the service, Birchall stepped firmly forward and took his place under the scaffold. He took the hands of his old friend Leetham in both and they kissed each other. The executioner then put a strap around the prisoner's legs just above the knees. The clergyman then took Birchall's hand and kissed it. As the priest entered upon the latter's prayer, the executioner pulled a black cap over the head of the doomed man, and adjusted the noose about his neck. At 8.29, at the words "Deliver us from evil," a quick pull on the small rope by the executioner released the ponderous weight. It sank several inches in the ground, and Birchall's body was jerked into the air about five feet, and fell until his feet were within two feet of the ground. Convulsions, which were not at all violent, lasted but a minute, and at 8.35 life was declared extinct.

DEALT IN MAINE ICE. An attachment for $40,000 against the Ridgewood Ice Company in favor of Jeanette Burchall was granted by Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court, in New York city, Saturday. Judgments for about $20,000 have been entered against the company in favor of Albany and Saratoga banks and others. The company's real estate was mortgaged about a month ago for $126,300, and a chattel mortgage given on the plant for $167,085. It is one of the companies said to have got into trouble on account of losses on Maine ice. Its houses are at Castleton on the Hudson, and at Gun Point, Me. It had three delivery stations in New York city and one in Brooklyn. John Clark of Yonkers, was President and principal owner of the company, which was incorporated in 1875 with an authorized capital of $100,000, which was afterwards increased to $1,000,000, of which $140,000 was paid in.

One of the most remarkable surgical operations ever attempted was performed on Sunday afternoon at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York. A portion of a living dog's foreleg was engrafted into a boy's leg, to take the place of the bone that was lacking. Bound together by youth and the dog lie on a cot. In 10 or 12 days, if the dog's bone unites with the boy's, the operation will be complete and the surgeon's knife will cut the last links of flesh by which the dog is now connected with the boy. Should the operation be successful it will prove a great boon to mankind as well as another illustration of the wonderful results that may be accomplished by surgery.

Workmen are now engaged upon the old church at Veazie, transforming it into a hall, which will be for the use of the Knights of Honor, Patrons of Husbandry, and for public meetings in general. The building is being lengthened and raised one story, and the hall will be of good size when it is completed. It will be formally opened Thanksgiving night.

Bowdoinham people put some apple juice to a good use the other day. When Reuel Williams' house took fire on the roof, the flames were subdued by an application of cider, a supply of which Mr. Williams chanced to have at the time. This is a great improvement over the old-fashioned way of raising a building with New England rum.

We have received from Henry L. Bolley, Botanist at the North Dakota Experiment Station, Fargo, his able paper on the potato scab, read before the American Association for the advancement of science at Indianapolis, last August.

The full official returns give Boyd, democrat for Governor of Nebraska, a plurality of 144. The balance of the republican State ticket is elected by pluralities from 2,000 to 5,000. The independents control both branches of the Legislature.

Gov. Gordon was elected United States Senator of Georgia on the first ballot on Tuesday.

INTO THE EMBRACE OF OLD OCEAN. The United States armored cruiser "Maine," named for our good State, which has been building at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., was successfully launched on Tuesday. Fifty thousand people witnessed the launching. As the vessel first moved, Miss Alice Wilmerding, grand-daughter of Secretary Tracy, dashed a bottle of American made champagne against the starboard bow, saying, "I christen thee Maine." She ought to have used a bottle of cold water from one of the living springs of the Pine Tree State. As the hull cleared the ship house three temporary flag poles were placed in position, and three American flags thrown to the breeze. When the ship entered the water, a mighty cheer went up from the assembled crowds, while tugs, yachts and war vessels saluted with their bells and whistles. Two of the navy yard tugs were quickly made fast to the Maine and she was towed to the dock. The launch was a most thorough success. Everything worked as arranged beforehand, and nothing occurred to mar the occasion.

The event was a most important one, as this is the first battle ship added to our new navy. In case of a conflict she will be able to administer punishment with her big guns, and can hold her own in a fight with almost anything afloat. The first keel plate of the "Maine" was laid Oct. 11, 1888, and work has been carried on since that time. She is very strong in every part, if the finest of material, the highest skill, and the most carefully considered plans can make her. As finished and equipped, the ship is 330 feet in length, 57 feet in breadth, 21½ feet in draught, and 6,648 tons displacement. She is to have engines of 8,750 horse-power to turn her twin screws. She is to be submerged until only fourteen feet of her hull is above water, and when loaded and equipped for a voyage she may drop two feet lower. Her three masts will support fortified platforms for Gatling guns, capable of firing 1000 lead bullets each minute with effective range of 1000 yards. She was designed to carry eleven inches of steel armor along her sides, extending three feet above the water line and four feet below, but that thickness has since been increased to twelve inches at the upper edge and lessened to six inches at the bottom. The armor will rest against a backing of wood, supported by two thicknesses of half-inch steel plating. Her armament is to be powerful, she will have four 10-inch rifles, two in each turret. Each has a bore 310 inches in length, and will shoot 500 tons of steel with a charge of 250 pounds of powder in an effective range of 12 miles. Eight 6-inch rifles, one of these will hurl 100 pounds of steel in front of 50 pounds of powder five miles. For a secondary battery the Maine will carry four rifles guns of 2½ inch bore, four rifles of 1.85-inch bore, four revolving cannons, and four Gatlings. The Maine is to be a great torpedo fighter, too. She will have seven tubes, from which torpedoes can be hurled when at close quarters with an enemy, and she will carry torpedo boats on her decks. Some of her torpedoes are to be charged with 250 pounds of gun cotton. She will be a formidable war engine.

ACCIDENTS. Daniel Andrews of West Camden, last week, fell down stairs at his home, the result being two fractured ribs.

—Fenderson Savage fell from his stable at Wilton, Saturday, and was killed by the fall. He was one of Wilton's best and largest farmers.—Thursday evening, Editor Upton and wife of Bath were driving up Washington street, when one of the bolts which connects the thills to the axle broke or dropped out, letting one of the shafts drop against the horse's heels. This frightened the animal, which started to run, helping it along with a few cuts with an electric light pole. Mr. Upton was thrown out, receiving a wounded shoulder and a deep gash on the forehead, which required to be sewed up. His wife was slightly injured and bruised.—Thursday afternoon, As Albert W. Blaisdell of Ellsworth, was setting out for a day's work, with his arms full of tools, he stepped onto a doorstep slippery from the recently fallen rain, when his foot went down under, and he was thus fell with such force that he fractured his hip on his well side, his leg on the other side being very lame from the effects of a fracture of several years ago.—Mr. James Hinkley of Bridgeport met with a painful accident Thursday, by having the end of the index finger of the left hand jammed so badly, while moving a safe in the store, that it was necessary to amputate it at the first joint.—Saturday night the mill of the burned at the Eastport Sardine Company's factory one day last week. He was running solder, and the coal fire in the stove becoming low, he put wood on and then poured kerosene on from a can, also used for filling. An explosion followed, and the unfortunate man was shockingly burned about the face and head.—The other day as A. C. Greenlief was coming down the hill with a load of lumber near Ames' Mills, with a loaded team, some part of the harness gave away, when his horse was frightened, and started to run. Mr. G. was thrown from his carriage, and his leg broken. He called for help and Almon F. Spinney and Loren Durrell ran to his assistance. They found him lying on the ground, and carried him home, and a surgeon was summoned.—Charles B. Remick of Milford, Me., a Boynton and Maine brakeman was injured at Boston, Saturday, by an explosion of gas in a car stove, which he was tending. He was thrown violently down, and his eyebrows, eyelashes and hair singed, and the head and his right hand was destroyed. He suffered greatly and was taken to the city hospital.—A lad sixteen years old, the grandson of Jonas C. Thurlow of Lee, while felling trees in the woods recently, got his left leg by the tree slipping and striking him.—Friday morning Harold Roberts, the 8-year-old-son of Capt. Roberts, fell from Washington street bridge, Bath, into the creek. Charles E. Gahan, who was at work near by, heard the splash and ran to his assistance, swimming out and rescuing him as he was sinking for the third time.—There was a fearful accident at Dyer's mill dam in Knightville, Saturday afternoon, when little Berry Mills, aged about 9 years, who was playing on the dam, tumbled headlong into the boiling sluiceway and was rapidly borne away by the swift current. By the prompt action of Mr. Mark Harmon, aided by Mr. Burt Melcher, who was passing in his team, a skiff was launched and the nearly drowned lad rescued and placed in the arms of his frantic mother, who witnessed the gallant rescue of her child.—Fred Russell, fireman on a Maine Central freight train, was blown from the engine while running from Vanceboro to Mattawamkeag. He had gone forward to change the numbers on the head light and on getting down was badly shaken up, but will come out of it all right.—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hayes of West Lebanon, Me., were driving to Milton, N. H., other day, when their horse became frightened by a dog on the side of the road and ran away, throwing them both out. Mrs. Hayes was taken up in an unconscious condition and conveyed to the residence of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Shapleigh of that village, and medical aid secured. No bones were broken but she was seriously injured.—Frank Burnham of North Leeds jumped from a car a few days ago, rupturing a blood vessel. He lies quite seriously ill at his home.—Thursday, Verna Graves, oldest son of Rev. Horace Graves of Springfield, went fishing on Lowell's pond, which lies directly in front of his father's house. The ice looked firm, but he had been on the skates but a short time before he broke through and was drowned.—George W. Buckman, twenty-five years of age, son of William Buckman of Yarmouthville, and an employé of the Forest Paper Co., while crossing the river at the mill, on Tuesday, was swept over the dam by the current and drowned.—Mr. Luke Lalghton of Whitefield, went into the woods on Friday, to chop wood, telling his family that he would be home at noon. Not coming at noon, a search was instituted and he was found in a dazed condition with a bruise on the back of his head. It is thought he climbed a tree and fell, although no trace could be found.

The Sioux Indians on the reservations are said to be arming. They have got possession of Custer's rifles, which the United States Army has never found. Local hardware men in the last few days have sold their entire stocks of ammunition to the Indians. The Indians say if they are unsuccessful in this fight they will get double rations and they have nothing to lose. Citizens there and settlers who are unprotected believe General Ruger and the Indian authorities are harboring a feeling of false security, and when too late the troops at Fort Lincoln will be increased. The Mayor of Mandan has called a meeting and the War Department will be asked to furnish citizens with guns, if not with soldiers. Many settlers between Mandan and the reservation are abandoning their farms and ranches because of the lack of protection afforded them by the government. The most conservative feel gloomy at the outlook, and the people are looking for help from the government.

The three California horses which started last Saturday to beat their records, Sunol 2.10¾, Palo Alto 2.12¼, and Stamboul 2.13½, all failed, though track and day were favorable. Palo Alto trotted in 2.14¾, Stamboul in 2.13, and Sunol in 2.13½. There is time for another effort, but it looks now as though the honors for 1890 would settle over the Pine Tree State. Come East, gentlemen, and improve your stock.

The British torpedo crusier Serpent has foundered off Cape Bucy on the coast of Spain, at a point twenty miles north of Cape Finisterre. Out of 276 persons on board but three were saved.

Governor Burleigh, Thursday, re-appointed Dr. Wm. Osgood of North Yarmouth, Director, on the part of the State, of the Maine General Hospital.

Maine Agricultural News.

—The Farmers' League, of which there are five or six branches in Auburn, has issued a circular calling for a campaign for the reduction of the tax rate from 21 to 16 mills, the poll tax from $3 to $3, and the city debt $10,000 annually. It asks that special benefits be paid by the abutters by assessment, and that class of taxes be abolished. Several other branches of the League will be organized and speakers will be employed to agitate the subject.

—Although a small crop of apples is reported, large quantities are being shipped from the Norway station to Portland and Boston parties.

—Sheep buyers in Somerset county are plenty, but no high prices have been paid this fall.

—Rev. G. W. Hinckley has purchased the farm of Dr. Parker at East Fairfield, where he will eventually settle. It is a fine location for him being located between the depot and Good Will Home. Dr. Parker has removed to Winthrop.

—Most farmers in East Skowhegan and vicinity have sold their apples and they are barreled, ready to be hauled. The price paid for winter apples is $3 per barrel.

—Sumner Lane of Ripley lost a valuable ox recently from eating rotten potatoes.

—Apple buyers at West Pittsfield have been around offering $2 and $3 per barrel.

—J. O. Edwards has made a bargain with the proprietor of the extensive Clydesdale farm in Monmouth, for all the butter made on the place. Clydesdale farm has long been noted for the fine quality of its dairy products, and is at present owned and managed by M. L. Getchell.

—Potatoes have been selling in Houlton this month at higher prices than ever before quoted there in November.

—The butter manufactured by the Bangor Creamery is in demand wherever it is introduced. The business is constantly on the increase, and during the last month the output was 900 pounds larger than during September. Butter is sent all over New England and considerable is also sent to Philbetts and daughter. "Would it be Advisable for the Patrons of Somerset County to Establish a Farmers' Exchange?" Alonzo Smith, Horace Eaton, O. A Bowman, J. P. Ellis, and others. Singing by Victor Grange.

—Here is another big Aroostook crop story. Mr. J. W. Putnam of Easton raised on one-eighth of an acre, 43 bushels of carrots, 25 bushels of Moore's ruta bagas, 10 bushels of potatoes, a bushel of beets, 2 bushels of parsnips, and 70 heads of cabbage. Besides this he had two beds, one row of nine and one of summer savory 4 feet square.

—Here is what one of the Mars Hill farmers has done in raising wheat. Cyrus Shaw made the remark at the post office the other day that he was badly in need of flour, that for the past eleven years they had averaged in his family about ten barrels of flour a year, and in the eleven years this, he said, as he pointed to the barrel, "is the fourth barrel I have bought in that time." This shows that Mars Hill can do for raising the staff of life.

—There appears to be a demand for apples this fall in Massachusetts and other States west from here, owing principally to the fact that the orchards in the country have not yielded a large crop, while the many canning factories have increased the demand for fruit. Mr. J. M. Knowles has been busy at Dover for a few weeks past, in buying apples from the farmers in that section, having from 8 to 10 cars per week for the best. He has thus far purchased some 350 barrels, 168 barrels of which he has shipped to the Boston market.

—Potato trade very quiet at Fort Fairfield. Farmers seem inclined to hold for higher prices and advises of heavy shipments from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island and a few cargoes from Scotland have had the effect on buyers to stop the advance bidding for the present.

—The starch factory at Washburn closed operations on Wednesday of last week. They have used about 40 thousand bushels of potatoes.

—The Caribou Starch Co. finished grinding potatoes, Friday. They will make 240 tons of starch this season.

—The cheese factory of S. H. Hussey of Blaine manufactured about fifteen tons of cheese this past season.

—Mr. Francis Sprague of Appleton states that within a few years he has set out on his farm over five hundred forest trees, such as evergreen, maple, and oak. He has also a large number of oaks planted to good cultivation that he has started by planting acorns.

—George W. Ranger and Eugene F. Gilman of Farmington have during the past season purchased 90,000 lbs. of wool in Franklin county and have shipped. Some of their largest lots were obtained in Starks and Anson—from Jas. Hilton & Son, 4,000 lbs.; Joshua Hilton, 3,000 lbs.; Luke Moore, 2,000 lbs. Wm. Buckley took all Blake's wool, nearly 1,000 lbs. Ames & Mills, with a loaded team, some part of the harness gave away, when his horse was frightened, and started to run. Mr. G. was thrown from his carriage, and his leg broken. He called for help and Almon F. Spinney and Loren Durrell ran to his assistance. They found him lying on the ground, and carried him home, and a surgeon was summoned.—Charles B. Remick of Milford, Me., a Boynton and Maine brakeman was injured at Boston, Saturday, by an explosion of gas in a car stove, which he was tending. He was thrown violently down, and his eyebrows, eyelashes and hair singed, and the head and his right hand was destroyed. He suffered greatly and was taken to the city hospital.—A lad sixteen years old, the grandson of Jonas C. Thurlow of Lee, while felling trees in the woods recently, got his left leg by the tree slipping and striking him.—Friday morning Harold Roberts, the 8-year-old-son of Capt. Roberts, fell from Washington street bridge, Bath, into the creek. Charles E. Gahan, who was at work near by, heard the splash and ran to his assistance, swimming out and rescuing him as he was sinking for the third time.—There was a fearful accident at Dyer's mill dam in Knightville, Saturday afternoon, when little Berry Mills, aged about 9 years, who was playing on the dam, tumbled headlong into the boiling sluiceway and was rapidly borne away by the swift current. By the prompt action of Mr. Mark Harmon, aided by Mr. Burt Melcher, who was passing in his team, a skiff was launched and the nearly drowned lad rescued and placed in the arms of his frantic mother, who witnessed the gallant rescue of her child.—Fred Russell, fireman on a Maine Central freight train, was blown from the engine while running from Vanceboro to Mattawamkeag. He had gone forward to change the numbers on the head light and on getting down was badly shaken up, but will come out of it all right.—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hayes of West Lebanon, Me., were driving to Milton, N. H., other day, when their horse became frightened by a dog on the side of the road and ran away, throwing them both out. Mrs. Hayes was taken up in an unconscious condition and conveyed to the residence of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Shapleigh of that village, and medical aid secured. No bones were broken but she was seriously injured.—Frank Burnham of North Leeds jumped from a car a few days ago, rupturing a blood vessel. He lies quite seriously ill at his home.—Thursday, Verna Graves, oldest son of Rev. Horace Graves of Springfield, went fishing on Lowell's pond, which lies directly in front of his father's house. The ice looked firm, but he had been on the skates but a short time before he broke through and was drowned.—George W. Buckman, twenty-five years of age, son of William Buckman of Yarmouthville, and an employé of the Forest Paper Co., while crossing the river at the mill, on Tuesday, was swept over the dam by the current and drowned.—Mr. Luke Laighton of Whitefield, went into the woods on Friday, to chop wood, telling his family that he would be home at noon. Not coming at noon, a search was instituted and he was found in a dazed condition with a bruise on the back of his head. It is thought he climbed a tree and fell, although no trace could be found.

Grange News and Notes.

—The next meeting of Androscoggin County Grange will be held with Stevens' Mills Grange the first Wednesday in December, at 10 A. M. Programme: 1st, music by the choir; 2d, declamation, Chas. M. Clifford; 3d, reading, Mrs. Eva J. Snow; 4th, music, Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore; 5th, declamation, F. P. Pulsifer; 6th, reading, Ina G. Rounds; 7th, paper, J. W. Ricker, to be discussed; 8th, paper, D. J. Briggs. E. H. LIBBY, *Sec'y.*

—All over the State of Maine there is evidence of a genuine Grange revival. At the same time there are hosts of idlers, members waiting to be entertained. Why not take hold together and do something? A little more love for the order and its growth, a little higher appreciation of what the Grange can do, will greatly swell the volume of work the next six months, and bring greater blessings to every loyal patron.

—It will do the farmer but little good to sit with folded hands and cry "hard times." He must be a worker, doing men and assert himself, and through information gained by reading and intercourse with the world, he will right the wrongs and secure again that period of peace and plenty for which so many are anxiously longing and sighing. The Grange, with its innumerable benefits and blessings to the farmer, is a chief factor in reaching success.

—If patrons would go to every Grange session fully determined to make it a memorable one in the history of the order, there would be no complaints about lack of interest. The meetings would be alive with zeal and enthusiasm because every member would come with a desire to do good by what we are suffering for. Don't wait to be carried, but take hold and help carry the Grange right along to success.

—Somerset Pomona will hold its next meeting with Victor Grange

Items of Maine News.

Long was, on Tuesday, appointed aster at East Blue Hill.

re are 160 posts and 9,066 comrades of A. R. in Maine.

se at Dead River are reported to be plenty than for a number of years

a B. Carter Post, G. A. R., of Freehas erected a handsome soldiers' monin that town.

. Mallett, Jr., will build fifteen new s at Freeport next year. He already over eighty buildings there.

Secretary of the Treasury, Monday, nted Willis T. Emmons deputy collof customs at Portland, at a salary 00 per annum.

k in the shoe factories in Norway ain started up in earnest. All the s are at work, and other help is being ed as fast as the firm can hire it.

lhaven has won a "pauper case," ing a cost of $83.40, over which she en fighting with Belmont thirteen

following patents have been granted ine: E. S. M. Fernald, Saco, tool H. H. Monroe, Thomaston, rotary v; J. S. Moore, Bar Harbor, blacksh.

ee Saccarappa men were arrested at ford, Monday, for over-driving and g a horse belonging to a Saccarappa keeper. The men were arraigned in and paid their fines.

. E. J. Hale, Judge of Probate of aquis county, has rendered an opinion ning the will of the late William Harof Dover village, deceased. There sharp contest over it in the court.

members of the Grand Army Post at are engaged in the arrangements for ng a soldiers' monument. They have ed a lot, and the marble workers are t work upon the stone.

rge deer chased by a hound was seen her day near John Blake's, below East . A few weeks ago Mr. Blake saw eer in the road between East Dover s house.

Jerry Cyr of Presque Isle, who has suffering from gangrene in the left the result of a fever, had his left leg tated, and died from the effects of the

pped from Houlton station over the Railway to the week ending Nov. 8, lowing produce: Lumber 9 cars, 1, shingles 6, hay 7, starch 6, potas5, miscellaneous 6, lumber 1, horses 1, ark 3. Total, 65 cars.

ooner Erie, which went ashore on Island, near Damariscotta, Friday ng, is a total loss. She was light, was proceeding to Nova Scotia to load ples for New York. She was parinsured.

. Farley Hopkins died at his home in astle, Monday, at the age of eighty-four years. He was for many years a in the merchant marine, and commanded a United States Steamship during te war.

Dexter man is reported to have been d of $300, in New York, recently. was induced to go to New York by n goods" men. Once there he was cted to an out-of-the-way place, lted and robbed of all his money.

Katahdin has been covered with for more than four weeks past, and ps of the high hills in that vicinity also covered with snow. There has some snow in the up river regions, ot enough to stay on and make sled-

trotting park at Milo is a sure thing, have purchased the land of William ford on the road leading from Milo e to Brownville and have laid out track and commenced grading. men will have a chance to visit Milo ed their nags another season.

Marcus Watson, editor and proprietor of the *Westbrook Chronicle*, has decided to begin the publication of a daily ng paper, in addition to his weekly. l be called *The Daily Chronicle*, and contain five columns to the page. first number will be issued next Saturafternoon.

rew is at work repairing the extract ngs at Sherman Mills, preparatory to ng up the works. The firm has nt township 3, range 4, lying east of nan, which with a heavy growth of ock, and the business of making exor the changing of the extract works tannery will be permanent for years ne.

Jacob Worthing died at Washington, ity, from a cancerous trouble, aged ty-four. His son, Adoniram J. hing, died the day previous, the re- of an accident some months since, thirty-seven. Both resided in the house, and their burial occurred the day and same hour. Both leave ws, and the former several children.

en B. Austin committed suicide, Friafternoon, by hanging himself with a kerchief to a bed-post in his own home Aldoboro. Although Mr. Austin has deranged for several months, his death great shock to the community, as he man much esteemed, and during his life was a man of marked ability and ss.

ley Brothers with Officer Blake ted a man at Norway on Monday, e name is unknown, for soliciting y under false pretences. He had an applice. They had to fire at him to him. Later he escaped with the handon. The man was five feet eight s tall, with a full beard, sandy in His weight is 155 pounds.

e Biddeford aldermen who have had otracted trial in the U. S. Court at and, charged with conspiracy in retainon the voting list the names of persons ralized by the Biddeford Municipal t which had been found to be not com- t to naturalize, were found not guilty, esday. On their return to Biddeford were given an ovation by their fellow ns.

e other day as Mrs. Hicks of Greenwas picking over a dish of beans for ng, she saw something on the surface h she took to be the head of a worm, the pair of bright eyes, mouth and ars with her thumb and finger it proved a snake more than a foot in length, o pretty that instead of killing the e she carried him out doors and gave his liberty.

n. Henry Lord of Bangor, as manager owner of the schooner Mattie Holmes, ain Alley, which sailed from that port ber 27th, with a cargo of lumber from E. G. Sterns Company for New York, ved a telegram, Friday, from Captain stating that the schooner had been nto by an outward bound ocean steamlower New York harbor, and damaged een $2,000 and $3,000. The vessel beosded with lumber did not sink, and towed into Portland by the steamer

umbering crews are being made up in gor and vicinity to go into the woods e northern part of the State, and the who desire to do such work find they can readily obtain employment. eat many crews have already been in woods some time, but there are quite a ber more to follow, and it will be after middle of next month when all are at Mr. John Rose sent a crew to the e of his operations on the West Branch, Monday.

desperate attempt was made, Wednesnight, to sand bag and rob Ira M. Russ a well known merchant in Lewiston. Russell was on his way home, having him considerable money, when he d a man following, and turned in time eceive a blow from a sand bag. The r failed to stun him, and he attempted cure his assailant, who, however, esd. Mr. Russell recognized him as rge M. Bietben. Bietben was arrested in Brunswick and carried to Lewiston.

x oxen ought to be enough for one bear, they are not. On an evening not long John R. Sullivan of Whiteyville, was rning home from Wesley with six oxen together. When in the vicinity of -Mile Hill" they suddenly halted and ifested great fear. Mr. Sullivan, who d forward to ascertain the cause, found large bear standing erect in the midof the road, and not more than two rods nt. Mr. Sullivan threw a few stones e bear, which responded by hopping nd upon its haunches and waving its paws as if in a haughty manner. At the r volley caused him to assume a different ude, and with angry snarls he left the

e woolen mills at Madison now employ hands and pay out monthly $9,000. enormous plant of the sulphite fibre ing concern, in which ex-Secretary ney, Senator Payne and other capitalare interested, is now nearing completand includes four great buildings with ggregate length of 800 feet. It is learnthat this syndicate of enterprises the ion in the near future of an enormous r mill on the Anson side of the river. different manufactories distribute over 000 per month to their laborers, and any can readily see that this amount of ey being up in circulation every month small village like Madison, must have ry appreciable effect on the prosperity e town.

e of the largest transactions in real esthat ever occurred in Piscataquis nty has been consummated at Brownville. This was no other than the transfer ne deed of 11-12 of the slate quarry, erty and lands of the late Adams H. ll, Esq., of Williamsburg, deceased, by on of his heirs to the Merrill Brownville e Company, a corporation organized ember 10th. The consideration named he deed of conveyance is $340,000. nty-one persons signed the deed, emcing eleven children of the deceased and husbands and wives. The remaining is held by minor heirs by representaand grandchildren of Mr. Merrill who a guardian. The property embraces tracts of land containing slate quarand timber lands.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN YARDS, Nov. 18, 1890.

Names of Drovers.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals
Gilnes & Weston,		57		
Trafton & Philbrook,	6	21	63	29
E. W. Brown,			257	
L. C. Libby & Son,		25		29
H. L. Libby,		8		
E. H. Thompson,		6	225	10
Taylor & Donnison,		9		18

WHOLE NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

Cattle, 2769; sheep, 13,892; hogs, 28,731; veals, 904; horses, 452.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 126; sheep, 565; hogs, 6; veals, 83; horses, 92.

EXPORTS OF CATTLE.

Cargoes of cattle from the port of Boston for Liverpool, London and Glasgow, for the past week, were 453 head, on steamer Prussian for Glasgow, that should have sailed last week. Rough weather at sea hinders the English steamers in making good time across the Atlantic. No change in quotable rates on cattle—11c dressed weight.

RULINGS OF THE MARKET.

Cattle hold their own as regards values. The supply has been lighter, and the requirements light. Quotable rates: 4@5¾c for all grades, excepting a few head of fancy cattle at 6@6¼c dressed weight.

A decline of ¼c per lb. was the result of a large supply of lambs and old sheep. An over-stocked market; sales indicate a slow market. Best Canada flocks at 5¼@5¾c live weight; best sheep, 4c.

Fat Hogs—The market holds a firm position when compared with last week. Western are numerous, and sales at 4½@4¾c live weight. A steady demand.

Veal Calves—Values unchanged, and supply near 1000 head. Maine veals at 5¼@5½c, where the quality was No. 1; coarse calves as low as 2½c per lb.

Milch Cows and Springers—Dealers not heavily stocked; speculators want a few. Trade slow on anything, with perhaps a few choice exceptions. Stockers taken with moderate life, with various lots from Maine and New Hampshire. One dealer had 92 head, another 57 head, especially for store. Gilnes & Weston had a number left over unsold from last week. They effected sales at $12@$15 for two-year-olds, $20@$25 for three-year-olds.

Live Poultry—Not a large supply. The big supply will be next week, being received dressed, for market. Sales of live lots, 8c.

SALES AT MAINE DEALERS.

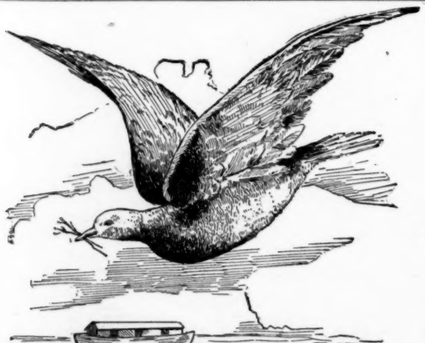
E. H. Thompson sold 157 lambs, the average weight 62 lbs., at 5¼ cents, and 68 old sheep, of 80 lbs., at 3¾ cents; also 6 new milch cows at a range of $35@$40 per head, and $45@$50 for the better class; he sold 10 veal calves, of 130 lbs., at 5½ cents. The firm of Taylor & Dennison was at market. They sold 1 heavy pair of oxen, weighing 3500 lbs. before being started for market, girthing 7 ft., 4 in., at $130. These oxen, perfectly docile at home, come to get them at market the confusion of the trip here, unloading and all, made them rather frisky, and the buyer thought they might be tricky, but with the assurance of the owner he did not apprehend any difficulty when quieted down. Mr. Dennison also sold 7 new milch cows at a range of $40@$55 per head; he lumped off a lot of 13 veal calves of one quality at $3¾, saying the thing was being done in coarse oxen; a lot of 17 head that have been used at Kutland, Vt., marble quarry, weighing 3500 lbs., at 2 cents live weight. I. C Libby & Son sold various milch cows at $25@$45 per head. The force of cattle was light from Maine.

REMARKS.

It won't be advisable for Maine dealers to bring in but light supplies next week, if they do they will be left with cattle on their hands at the close of the market. It is an established fact, that on Thanksgiving week poultry comes to the front, and beef, pork, lamb and mutton must take a back seat. It would be a good plan for Maine dealers to stop at home next week, unless they have a supply of poultry of good quality to market. The horse market is not in a very enviable condition, to-day, owing to the fact the actual requirements, therefore only low rates are effected. Say the dealers, "It is a good time to buy, if one wants horses to use, but a poor time to sell and make fair returns." Nearly all Maine horses are offered here in the city at $160@$225 per head, unless very fancy. There has been this fall a good many horses taken into Maine, bought on this market at low figures, which will come back next spring or summer work; such horses will net a profit next spring, and will not be expensive wintering, where one raises his own feed. It takes a good many fat hogs to go the rounds amongst the slaughterers for a full week. J. P. Squire & Co. slaughtered the past week 17,000 head. When the Maine farmers have a few minutes to spare, they might figure this amount down to the number killed per day, per hour, and even per minute, in one establishment near Boston. These hogs are brought in double deck cars from the West, several trains each day. Three hundred and sixteen car loads during the past week, and cost landed here, after deducting freight, shrinkage, etc., 4½@4¾ cents per lb. live weight.

AT BRIGHTON YARDS.

A little better feeling noticable on milch cows, the arrivals not being heavy, still the wants of the market were fully met and a good variety to select from. Maine gave in her quota, counting in the 127 head by Gilnes & Weston, this number was made up with yearlings, two and three-year-olds, and a few working oxen, with sales from $10@$60 per head, according to kind and quality. W. Heffron sold 5 new milch cows at $43 per head. J. S. Henry sold out of a yard of 35 head of milch cows, some at $30, $35, $40, $42, $45, $48, up to $55 per head. S. H. Wardwell of East Otisfield, sold 1 new milch cow at $38, 5 springers at $36 per head, 1 grade Holstein yearling bull at $18. F. F. Litchfield sold 2 milch cows, at $47.50 per head. W. H. Son of East Otisfield, sold 2 milch cows at $45 each, 1 at $35, 2 springers at $45 each. W. Melloy sold 2 two-year-old heifers at $12.50 each, 1 yearling bull at $16, 1 choice milch cow, $55. J. D. Hooper of Waltham, Mass., sold 1 pair of working oxen girthing 8 ft., 10 in., live weight 2900 lbs., at $90. 1 pair girthing 7 ft., 3 in., live weight 3300 lbs., at $120, 1 pair girthing 7 ft., live weight 3000 lbs., at $95. I. C. Libby & Son of Burnham, sold milch cows of various grades, from $20@$45 per head. J. Melloy sold 1 milch cow, $35, 1 at $32, 1 at $43. W. Scollans sold 2 milch cows at $45 each, 1 at $50 if nice quality, 4 at $40 each, 3 do., at $35 each, 1 at $32.



A MESSENGER OF HOPE.

The dove bringing the olive branch to the ark could not have been a more welcome messenger than is Dr. Greene's Nervura to suffering humanity. Use it, nervous sufferer, for it nerves the weary arm, strengthens the tired limbs, cures the aching head, removes nervousness and nervous weakness, banishes all tired feelings, soothes, calms and quiets the excitable and irritable nerves, produces natural and refreshing sleep, raises the gloom depression and despondency from the mind, enriches and invigorates the blood, cures neuralagia, rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, nervous debility, loss of memory, paralysis, numbness, trembling, hot flushes, female weaknesses, insanity, epileptic fits, dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, kidney disease, &c.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA,

The Great Nerve and Brain Tonic.

Guaranteed Purely Vegetable and Harmless.

☞ Do not allow druggists to persuade you to buy their own preparation or others upon which they make more profit. Be sure and get Dr. Greene's Nervura if you wish to be certain of being cured.

It is the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Century. Price $1. For sale by all druggists.

☞ This wonderful remedy is prepared by Dr. Greene of 31 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the well known specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, and all who use it may consider themselves under his professional care, and can consult him free, personally or by letter.

A Poor HORSE will get hurt just the same as a GOOD HORSE, But a Poor Medicine won't Cure just the same as a good one. MORAL:- USE PHENOL-SODIQUE for THRUSH, SCRATCHES, CUTS, CRACKS, ULCERS, ABRASIONS Etc. HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Proprietors, Philadelphia. For sale by Druggists.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER.]

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

APPLES—Green apples, 75c@$1 00; per bushel; Baldwins and Greenings, $3 00@$4 00 per bbl.

BEANS—Pea beans 2 75; Yellow Eyes $3 00@3 25.

BUTTER—Ball Butter 20@22c. Creamery, 22@25c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic 10½@11½c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 40 per cwt.

EGGS—Fresh 27 per dozen; limed or pickled, 25c.

FLOUR—St. Louis $5 75@6 50; Patent 6 50@7 00.

GRAIN—Corn 75c; oats 60c; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.

HAY—Loose $10@11; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 5c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags, 3@3½c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 6¾c; Pure 7¼. Compound 6¼.

MEAL—Corn 65@70; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 15@1 20 per hundred.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 5@6c; ham 10@11c; chickens 12@15c; fowls 10@12c; mutton 7@8c; spring lambs 8@9c; veals 7c; turkeys, none in market; round hog 5@5½c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 60c@70c per bushel; new cabbages, 1c; beets, 60c per bu.; turnips, 60c per bu.

Catarrh indicates impure blood, and to cure it, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood. Sold by all druggists.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.

APPLES—Eating, per bbl., $3 50@$5 00; cooking, $2 50@$3 00; evaporated, 12@14c per lb.

BUTTER—14@16 for choice family; creamery, 23@25c.

BEANS—Pea, $2 65@2 75; Yellow Eyes, $3 35@3 50.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 11½@12c; N. Y. Factory, 10@12c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 50@$5 00; Spring X and XX, $5 25@6 50; Roller Michigan, $5 75@6 00; St. Louis Winter Patents, $6 25@6 50.

FISH—Cod Shore, $5 00@5 25; bank, $4 00@4 25; Scaled herring per box, 14@18c; Mackerel, shore, extra, $25 00@28 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 68@69; cats, 58@59; cotton seed, car lots, $25 75@26 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $27 00@28 00; sacked bran, car lots, $19 00@20 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $20 00@21 00; middlings, car lots, $20 00@23 00; middlings, bag lots, $22 00@25 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 6¾@7c per lb; per tub, 6¾@7c; pail, 6¾@10¼c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 12@14c; spring chickens, 13@15c; turkeys, ——; eggs, 25@27c; potatoes, 70@80c per bush.; extra beef, $8 00@8 25; pork backs, $14 50@15 00; clear, $14 00@14 25; hams, 10¾@11c; covered, 12½@14c.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Boston Market.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand has been moderate for flour, and sales are confined to small lots. We quote fine, superfine and common extras at $3 15@4 15; extra and seconds at $3 90@4 90; Minnesota bakers', clears and straights, at $4 90@5 65; winter wheat, clears and straights at $5 00@5 50; winter wheat patents at $5 40@5 70, and spring wheat patents at $5 60@6 00 per bbl. There is a steady demand for corn meal. Sales were noted of oag meal at $1 24@1 26, and barrel meal sells at $2 65@2 70 for choice kiln-dried.

GRAIN. Some markets for grain were unsettled again to-day, and the spot demand was moderate. Steamer yellow corn sold at 65c, and later in the day was offered freely at 64½c for either new or old, on track, billed through. Steamer corn was offered here at 63c per bush. These prices are low when compared with Western markets, the range on shipping prices of Chicago No 2 yellow being from 66@66¼c per bush. Oats were dull here on the spot, and prices were barely sustained. No 3 white on track were offered freely at 54c; No 3 white at 52c, and clipped at 55@56c per bush, one car of choice selling at 56½c, in elevators. The shipping price of No 2 white was 54½c per bush. The spot trade in oats has been interfered with by an abundance of supplies and the stringency of the money market.

MILLFEED. The market is steady for millfeed at prices easy. We quote sack spring bran at $21@21 50; winter sack bran at $22 25@23, and middlings at $22@$24 per ton. Cotton seed meal to arrive is offered at $35 75@36 per ton.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. No higher prices can be quoted for butter this week. Buyers stoutly resisted any advance during the week and held off as much as possible. For most of the fine fresh creamery on the market in the past few days it has been hard to get over 27 cents, and very good lots in hard wood packages ruled at 26 cents per pound. A few special brands went up to 28 cents, but this was not a quotable price for regular trade lots yesterday. In a jobbing way, the sales ruled at 28 to 30 cents. The next best grades sold fairly at 22 to 25 cents, and June creamery may still be quoted at 21 to 23 cents. Northern late made dairy is quotable at 26 to 28 cents, but little goes over 27 cents. Northern dairy, if fine, is worth 23 to 24 cents, but lots taking in the season's make range from 16 to 20 cents.

The demand for fresh eggs has increased, and some fine marks of Michigan command 28 cents, though 29 @ 27 cover most sales. Eastern and New Hampshire are worth 28 @ 29 cents if strictly fresh.

There has been a pretty good demand for potatoes, and best rose and hebrons have been selling at 80@85 cents per bushel, while others go at 70@75 cents.

No favorable developments have been made in the cheese market. Best Northern factory runs along at 10 to 10½ cents.

The bean market continues quiet, with no particular change in prices. Foreign receipts are liberal and furnish ample supplies for the trade. Domestic large pea rule at $2 35@2 45, and choice mediums at $2 30@2 40 per bushel. Foreign medium and pea range from $2@2 50 per bushel, some of the latter being very choice. Yellow eyes are in moderate receipts and command $3 40@3 60 per bushel, as to quality.

HAY. Very little change can be reported in the hay market. Choice grades sell well at $15 50@16 per ton, but ordinary quality goes slowly at $13@$15. Rye straw is steady at $17@$18 per ton.

Aphies meet with a good sale at $3 50@$4 50 per barrell, including Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Hampshire No. 1 baldwins. Ordinary grades rule at $2@$2 50 per barrel. For evaporated there is steady demand at 13@16 cents per pound.

A Boom for Maple Sugar.

A Bounty of Two Cents per Pound Offered by the Federal Government.

BUT ONLY THE HIGHEST QUALITY MAPLE SUGAR WILL GET THIS BONUS.—HOW TO PRODUCE SUCH SUGAR.—THE LATEST IMPROVED METHODS.—BEGIN NOW TO GET READY, OR YOU MAY LOSE THE EXTRA BOUNTY.

A tremendous impetus will be given to the production of maple sugar, by the bounty of 1¾ cents and two cents per pound which is to be paid from the United States treasury for all maple sugar hereafter produced in this country. This is one of the features of the agricultural part of the new tariff law. It has been doubted whether this bounty would apply to next spring's crop of maple sugar.

The sugar bounty law, section 241, reads:

That the provisions of this act providing terms for the admission of imported sugars and molasses, and for the *payment of a bounty on sugars of domestic production*, shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 1891.

Therefore all maple sugar made next spring in conformity with the law, will get the bounty. In order to draw the bounty, the producer must, before April 1st, get a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and must make not less than 500 pounds. If the sugar makers' product is less than 500 pounds, they should co-operate, and have the syrup carried to one central point, and there made into sugar on the same plan as the Cooley co-operative cream gathering butter factories now work, and thus save the bounty.

The law applies only to those who expect to get the bounty. Farmers who make less than 500 pounds of maple sugar, or a greater amount, and are too lazy to apply for a license, can make all the sugar they wish to without being in any way liable under this law. But if you want to get the bounty, you must comply with the above regulations. This is not a serious matter. It involves only the simplest kind of a record of what apparatus you use, and the amount and quality of your sugar. Full information, with the necessary blanks to fill out in order to get a license that will entitle you to the bounty, will be sent to you free of cost, if you write a letter as follows:

Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. Sir: Please to send all necessary papers and blanks for me to fill out in order to make application to you for a license to manufacture maple sugar, and get the bounty offered therefor. Respectfully yours. [Sign with your name in full, your post office, county and State.]

This request should be made at once, to make sure that you get the papers, fill them out, have them accepted, and receive the official license long before April 1st. Remember also that thousands of applications will be made, that many will rush in on the last moment, that official business is always slow, and that as licenses will be issued in order of application, it will be first come, first served. If you don't get your license before sugaring begins, you can't get the bounty. Write the above request at once, and you will be all ready for the extra two cents long before April 1st. The extra two cents will be paid on every pound of maple sugar made in the United States in conformity to the law.

But maple sugar must be good to get either the extra bounty, or fetch a profitable price in market. The best sugar will test "not less than ninety degrees by the polariscope," and will therefore be entitled to the full bounty of two cents per lb. But a large amount of the maple sugar as commonly made will test "not less than 80 degrees," and such will get only 1¾ cents per lb. bounty. In fact, the bulk of maple sugar in market will test 84 to 86 degrees by the polariscope, and thus get only the 1¾ cents bounty. Besides this, a large quantity of low grade sugar has heretofore been sold that won't test even 80 degrees, and such stuff won't get any bounty. Now by the use of the latest improved methods and appliances, the lowest grade sugar can be so improved as to test over 80, and get the 1¾ cents bounty. But, more important still, by the use of the Williams evaporator, and good management, the great bulk of the crop can be brought up to test 90 and over, and thus be entitled to the full bounty of two cents per pound. Not only can maple sugar thus be made to get the bounty, but the cost of producing such sugar is by this system greatly reduced.

The Williams Bellows Falls Evaporator is the most popular in the great sugar orchards of New York State and Ohio, which has proved its excellence. For the coming season, however, it has several important improvements. It is not the old Cook evaporator, but combines with the best of the foundation principles of the Cook patent the improvements of the Williams and Butler & Corey patents. The distinguishing feature of cross-wise crimps or corrugations is of course retained. These corrugations form resisting chambers that accumulate the passing heat, and increase the heat capacity 25 to 50 per cent. A cover has been added, which still further increases the evaporating capacity of the evaporator, and, in addition, prevents the steam from entering the sugar house, carrying it off through the steam chimney. This keeps the air of the sugar house pure. It prevents dust, dirt, ashes and soot from falling into the boiling sap. It prevents the steam condensing on the under side of the roof of the sugar house, and, after mingling with the dust, falling back into the sap, as it is liable to when the cover is not used, thus injuring the value of the sugar, and perhaps reducing it below the standard set for the 2c bounty. The cover also keeps the steam from the sugar house, and makes it more healthful to work in.

Again, the double furnace casings form air chambers along the full length of the arch, through which the heat radiated from the sides is drawn up and over the surface of the boiling sap, and then into the steam chimney, thus assisting very materially in the evaporation, and in the more rapid removal of the steam, and consequent purity and light color of the syrup.

The evaporator is fitted with double end, thus, in the case of a finishing up apartment and faucet at each end. This construction overcomes the deposit of so-called "niter," or malate of lime, which often gives so much trouble. It is this niter, or combination of malic acid and lime, that must be largely overcome in order to make a sugar that will test 90 degrees by the polariscope, and get the full 2c bounty. There are two ways of overcoming this difficulty in the Williams Bellows Falls Evaporator. The first is by reversing the evaporator each morning before commencing to boil for the day, which is readily done. The deposit of malate of lime can also be avoided by changing the location of the regulator from one end to the other, say for instance, to the end, the next in the back end. Or, it need remain in the back end only one or two hours, if preferred. Some of the best sugar makers prefer to use the evaporator in this way, although those who have tried it fear scorching the syrup if run off on the front end. The reversing is sure to loosen up any deposits of lime, when if the first out-flow is strained through felt strainers, sold with the evaporator for that purpose, the sediment or nitre is got rid of entirely. In fact, all syrup should be strained through these strainers, as it takes no more time, and adds much to the market value of the product.

Sugaring-off can be done in the back section by using the damper, which turns the heat under or away from the evaporator, as desired. This damper will be found to be of great value for this purpose. The Williams evaporator is made with or without the cover to be set on a stone or brick arch. It is furnished with or without the cover when sold with the portable iron arch. The iron arch has the arched jacket and two flues, or not, as desired. By examining the illustration, which shows the whole evaporator clearly, it will be seen that there are two passages at the bottom of the furnace. The passage under the heat or smoke into either, as desired. There are many other points in the manufacture of maple sugar which it is impossible to embrace in this article, but which are covered in an illustrated circular that any reader of this paper may obtain, free of all cost, by applying for it on a postal card to the Vermont Farm Machine Company, Bellows Falls, Vt., stating that he saw this offer in the *Maine Farmer*.

The Williams Bellows Falls Evaporator has not only the best and latest improvements, but is the lowest in price, when the square feet of heating surface are taken into the account.

Another improvement is a sugaring-off thermometer. This is so made as to be placed in the evaporator to get the temperature of the boiling syrup. It has a wooden handle, so it can be easily handled without burning the hand. Directions go with these thermometers, telling at what temperature the syrup should be to give it the density that would make the best sugar, and the weight of the syrup when cooked. This is more convenient, and said to be much more correct than the saccharometer which has been used so many years, as with those the syrup would have to be run off into a cup and tested, while with these thermometers it can be tested in the evaporator, the thermometer lying in the evaporator all the time while the sap is cooking. This thermometer, with the Williams Improved Evaporators, makes it easy for even one not an expert in sugar making to produce a No. 1 article.

Arrangements should be made at once by all enterprising sugar makers, to put in the Williams Improved Evaporators before snow flies. The manufacturers will be crowded with orders, which will have to be filled in rotation. Hence there is quite as much necessity for ordering the apparatus promptly as there is for applying for a license to get the bounty.

Married.

In Auburn, Nov. 10, Edgar L. Thompson to Ellen M. Keene, both of Auburn.

In Albany, Nov. 2, Geo. W. Knisten to Etta Mc. Kenney.

In Bingham, Nov. 6, Willis E. Russell of Waterville, to Josie J. Abbie of Skowhegan.

In Baring, Nov. 2, Edward S. Morcombe to Ida S. Finney, both of Baring.

In Brownfield, Nov. 1, Wirt V. Eaton to Mabel L. Hanscom.

In Bath, Nov. 7, John L. Giles to Lucy A. Crooker; Nov. 8, Manfred Seldinger to Ella M. Witham; Nov. 8, Silas W. Morse to Ida M. Hart, all of Bath; Nov. 12, Winfield S. Creasey of Westport, to Annie J. McMahan of Georgetown; Nov. 13, David G. Blandish to Sarah M. Preble, both of Bath.

In Bangor, Nov. 11, Charles C. Lombard to Edith L. Drummond, both of Bangor; Nov. 11, Roscoe F. Garland to Alice Thibodin, both of Bangor; Nov. 13, Frank Hagan of Jacksontown, to Abbie H. Higgins of Moore River; Nov. 13, Walter McCarty to Louisa Nash, both of Bangor; Nov. 15, William E. Adams to Fannie E. Simpson, both of Bangor; Nov. 13, William J. Boyce to Margarie C. Ashford, both of Bangor.

In Brunswick, Nov. 5, Fred A. Toothaker to Abbie R. Curtis; Nov. 5, Herbert C. Wright of Bath, to Addie M. Ward of Brunswick.

In Biddeford, Nov. 10, Geo. W. Scott to Eliza Bardsley.

In Belgrade, Nov. 13, Natt. H. Blanchard of Framingham, Mass., to Alice B. Wadleigh of Belgrade.

In Bucksport, Nov. 5, Percy F. Moore to Ina F. Smith, both of Bucksport.

In Boothbay, Nov. 12 Lester P. Rich of Boothbay Harbor, to Eva A. Farnham of Boothbay.

In Calais, Nov. 5, Thomas H. Gaddis to Annie Boone, both of Calais.

In Chesterville, Nov. 6, Joseph M. Riggs to Mrs. Georgia A. Nichols, both of Jay.

In Cherryfield, Oct. 30, Herbert T. Slisby of Aurora, to Maggie F. Sheppet of Beddington; Nov. 2, Edward E. Emery of Bar Harbor, to Louise H. Connors of Cherryfield.

In Campobello, N. B., Nov. 12, Calvin Havey to Lotie Brigdon, both of Franklin, Me.

In Clark's Island, Nov. 4, Stanley Baum of Leistershire, Eng., to Minnie F. Eiwell of Clark's Island.

In Denver, Col., Oct. 22, Dr. C. M. Sawtelle of Ouray, Utah, to Mrs. Vilia Hayward of Sidney, Me.

In Ellsworth, Nov. 5, John Albert Cunningham to Agnes Estelle Hall, both of Ellsworth; Nov. 8, Everett E. Tinker to Florence E. Mathewz, both of Ellsworth.

In Fairfield, Nov. 8, Harry Lewis of Fairfield to Alice N. Whitten of Clinton.

In Farmington, Nov. 5, Charles F. Butler to Augusta L. Wright.

In Farmington, N. H., Nov. 1, Wilbur J. Evans of Farmington, N. H., to Isabelle A. Hall of Auburn, Me.

In Fryeburg, Nov. 10, Frank H. Knox of Fryeburg, to Lizzie M. Chase of Chatham, N. H.

In Gray, Nov. 15, Chester E. Chipman to Susie S. Thurlow, both of Poland.

In Gardiner, Nov. 4, Frank A. Noyes to Mary E. Goodwin, both of Gardiner; Nov. 12, Walter E. Dalton to Lizlan E. Chase, both of Gardiner.

In Gilead, Oct. 25, Bert Murry of Gilead, to Mary Ann Scribner of Bethel.

In Garland, Charles H. Kelley of Exeter, to Lottie M. True of Garland.

In Houlton, Nov. 8, Lewis F. Nash to Hope G. Stanley, both of Presque Isle.

In Lewiston, Nov. 3, Samuel A. Fowler to Ella A. Hideout, both of Lewiston; Nov. 8, Charles E. Field of Poland, to Rosalie Mack of Bowdoin; Nov. 16, Matthew E. Mitchell, aged 8 years.

In East Bluehill, Oct. 28, Herbert Thom, aged 7 months; Nov. 2, John E. Raymond, aged 78 years.

In Gardiner, Nov. 2, A. A. Lucc, formerly of Winterport and Monument, aged 80 years.

In Greenwood, Nov. 9, Moses Yates, aged 85 yrs.

In Hallowell, Nov. 8, Mrs. Mae E., wife of H. U. Flagg, aged 31 years, 8 months.

In Hermon Centre, Nov. 12, Noah Edminster, aged 81 years.

In Jefferson, Nov. 3, Myrick L. Weeks, aged 77 years, 8 months.

In Lewiston, Nov. 10, Mrs. Lizzie Paul, widow of John Paul of Elliot.

In Lamoine, Nov. 11, Stephen Young, aged 85 years, 3 months.

In Livermore Falls, Nov. 6, Mrs. Mary C. Stevens, aged 70 years.

In Levant, Nov. 7, Benjamin Griffin, aged 74 years, 3 months.

In Minot Corner, Oct. 30, Mrs. Abigail Hodgkins, aged 85 years.

In North Leeds, Stillman L. Howard, aged 80.

In New Sharon, Nov. 11, Philip Norcross, aged about 80 years.

In New Limerick, Nov. 1, Mrs. Mary Corrigan, aged 75 years.

In Newburg, Nov. 8, Elizabeth H., wife of John T. Marco, aged 55 years, 11 months.

In North Vassalboro, Nov. 10, Jennie, wife of Benj. Bonney, aged 56 years.

In Orrington, Nov. 4, Emery E. Atkins, aged 65 years, 3 months.

In Portland, Nov. 11, Augustus D. Brown, aged 67 years; Nov. 11, Charles R. Fletcher of Deering, aged 4 years, 9 months; Nov. 12, Theresa Orne Boyd, wife of the late Judge Nicholas Emery and daughter of the late Lendal G. S. Boyd; Nov. 12, Mrs. Hannah Richardson, widow of the late J. S. Richardson, aged 80 years; Nov. 9, David Welch; Nov. 9, Freddie, only son of Frederick and Ellen F. Changling, aged 3 years, 8 months.

In Presque Isle, Sept. 1, Bennie H., son of Robert McC. and Lydia Wait, aged 1 year, 9 months.

In Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 12, John Cronin, formerly of Portland, aged about 50 years.

In Pownal, Nov. 11, Capt. Isaac Lobdell, aged 79 years, 6 months.

In Rockland, Nov. 8, Daniel L. Kirkpatrick, aged 39 years, 8 months.

In Sanford, Nov. 4, Abraham Ramsbottom, aged 40 years.

In Swansville, Lydia P. Seekens, wife of Aaron Seekens, aged 74 years, 3 months.

In Saco, Nov. 3, Mrs. Clarissa W. Ellsworth, widow of Jeremiah Ellsworth, aged 74 years.

In Springvale, Nov. 2, Nellie, wife of Willis McKenney.

In Saccarappa, Oct. 28, infant daughter of Fred A. and Sadie A. Libby.

In South Brewer, Nov. 2, George Raymond, son of Frank B. and Lydia F. Dole, aged 5 weeks.

In Saco, Oct. 30, Charles Melville Milliken, aged 50 years; Jane Elwell, wife of Joseph Hobson; Nov. 12, Mrs. Caroline S. Clark, aged 66 years.

In Sheldon, Iowa, Oct. 24, Dea. Horace P. Holyoke, son of the late Dea. Edward Holyoke, formerly of Brewer, aged 70 years, 8 months.

In South Lagrange, Nov. 8, Mrs. Esther M. Penny, wife of Calvin Penny.

In Sangerville, Nov. 2, Ernest R. Brown, aged 24.

In Thomaston, Nov. 1, William R. Levensaler, aged 68 years, 5 months.

In Vienna, Nov. 10, Mrs John French, aged about 85 years.

In Weeks' Mills, Nov. 9, Mary A. Thomas, aged about 77 years.

In Waldoboro, Nov. 7, Mrs. Catherine Jordan, aged 74 years, 7 months.

In Westport, Nov 13, Josiah H. Brown, aged 72 years, 9

Poetry.

The Burial of Jesus.

BY THE RT. REV. T. M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

"He came, therefore, and took the body of Jesus"—[St. John XIX., 38.]

No plaintive hymn or word of prayer
Comes floating on the evening air;
No priestly voice, with sacred rite,
Breaks on the stillness of the night;
Nothing relieves the solemn gloom
That gathers round the rich man's tomb.

No long procession wends its way,
Along the road from Calvary;
No measured tramp of human feet
Is heard resounding through the street;
And only strangers come to mourn,
While Jesus to his rest is borne.

It is the funeral of a king!
And yet no muffled vespers ring;
The funeral of the King of Kings!
But still no earthly monarch brings
A royal retinue to swell
The honors of his burial.

Down in his grave, with less parade,
No humbler man was ever laid.
A few poor, wretched women weep,
Looking on him in his shroudless sleep;
One of his own disciples there.
The service of the dead to share.

With hastened hand and hurried stir,
Men place the spices and the myrrh
Within the linen cloth, that's wound
His scarred and sacred body round;
And then, with reverent steps, they lay
His precious mangled form away.

The work is done and all is still,—
The empty cross upon the hill
Casts its dark shadow on the ground;
The Paschal moon illumes the mound
Where Jesus sleeps, secure from harm,
Beyond the reach of hostile arm.

In the lone garden where he lies,
No sounds from human voices rise,
But angels chant their anthems here,
Unheard by any mortal ear;
Watching all through the night alone,—
Waiting to roll away the stone.

Dream Ships.

Lightly as over meadow grass
The bird and cloud in shadow pass,
So nightly over Dream-land sea
My bonnie ships sail merrily.
As, slowly rounding into view
Above the azure rim of night,
From ports of Slumber earth-ward blown,
Down the long reaches of the blue
They sail into the mellow light
Of moon and star.

From ports of Slumber earthward blown,
From isles of night in seas unknown,
From charmed bays and fairy shores,
Galley and Barge of antique mould
Dropping at eve with noiseless oars,
Stately Galleons, triple-decked,
With yellow lights in the hold,
And many a graceful Brigantine,
With slender spars of mountain pine,
And sails of wildest moonbeams wrought,
Light as the bannered gossamer
That twinkles upon the autumn breeze
From brown October's russet trees.

A bow-shot from the moonlit sward,
In deep sea-meadows, blossom-starred,
My bonnie ships at anchor swing.
On mariners, what do ye bring?
Pearls from the mermaid's watery cell,
Pure gold from sunny Orient lands,
With many a rosy-chambered shell,
And jewels wrought by elfin hands;
Crosses and amulets of price
Engrought with many a rare device;
Fair flowers, the nurslings of the spring;
Birds sweet of song and bright of wing;
With fruitage of the summer isles,
And many a fair embossed stone
Well worth the ransom of a king.

Only in dreams, alas! alas!
My white ships sail the land or sideless sea;
Only in dreams their shadows pass,
Bird-like, across the moonlit lea.
Only in dreams! All day they lie
Dark hull, white sail, and slender spar,
Moored in the lone and silent far star
Islanded in the upper sky.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

JIM.

BY CORA BUZZELL MILLAY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

CHAPTER III.

TROUT AND TROUBLE.

About ten o'clock, Fred, who was anxiously watching the road, gave a joyful shout.

"They are coming! I can see them! May I go to meet them?"

"Yes, you can go now."

He started eagerly for the door, then turns back a moment to throw his arms around her neck and kiss her; then he is off like a shot, and down the road where he can just see two masculine figures coming at a quick, swinging gait.

Jim went to the window, and looked down the road.

"They must have been successful, or they would not walk so briskly," she mused. "So it seems that we shall have trout for dinner. Well, that saves that duck's neck a little longer. I'm glad of it, too, for I wanted a few more eggs for hatching."

Fred had caught up to them and was coming along with them. She turned away from the window, and filled the teakettle, put on more wood, and then washed some potatoes, carefully paring them, and sprinkling a little salt in the water as she set them over the fire.

"I shall be glad when we get new potatoes," she mused. "But these are very nice fixed in this way."

She looked out to where she could see the young potato tops nodding in the wind. There would be a bountiful harvest. Enough to last them through the next winter and for seed next year, besides quite a lot to sell in the village markets. It had been a very early spring and the crops were looking beautifully; but the last few days had been very cold, and she and Dick had trembled for the fate of their little garden, and the potatoes next to them. But the storm of the night before had taken the cold weather with it, and the garden as she looked at it, was fairly radiant and shining in its release from the cold winds. The potatoes were big enough to be bushed, and the potatoes were very hardy. The lettuce looked well, too, she intended to send some to market soon.

Over there on the slope of the hill, was a field of clover which would intoxicate any cow that glanced at it. Here and there among its dark green leaves, gleamed a buttercup. Across the road, the fields looked like monster pieces of green upholstery, fastened down by bright, golden buttons. What a sight the dandelions were! The next field was of herds-grass, and was the best field of hay anywhere about.

On the hill, next the field or clover, was a pasture where Mrs. Langtry, the Jersey, was nibbling at the bunches of clover which grew among the rocks; now and then running her nose against a clump of running hemlock, and tossing her beautiful, creamy head in a very womanly show of indignation. The blueberry bushes were all in bloom, and the pasture was fairly white where was the promise of plenty of field strawberries. She had a bed of cultivated strawberries, but those were to sell, she should pick the others for the table, and for preserves for winter's use.

The boys had reached the barn. She stepped out the open door to meet them, and stood under the arch made by the seven-sister rose-bush, which was a perfect mass of green foliage; while the old lilac tree near at hand, was just ready to burst into bloom.

She looked like a fair, sweet picture in a living, moving frame of God's own making as she waited for them, with a smile on her sweet lips.

"O, what beauties! I knew you had been lucky by the way you walked. You didn't buy them of any small boy, did you?"

Both young men looked indignant, as they had a perfect right to do, and put on a look of injured innocence, which looked extremely droll on their flushed, boyish faces.

"Now, Jim!" exclaimed Dick, "don't you know me better?"

"If you had never done such a thing, would I be likely to think of it?"

"Well, you needn't keep forever flinging it at a fellow, if he had done such a trick when he was young."

"And I was with him, too," chimed in Tom, with a silly grin.

"Does that make any difference? O, you have done beautifully, both of you! I will not say another word, and will take back all I have said if you will only hurry up and clean them, for the very sight of them has made me as hungry as a savage. Get me some water, Dick!"

* * * * *

"Here are your trout. How are you going to cook them?"

"How do you want them cooked?"

"Broiled. You do them just right."

"All right. Get me some more wood, and fill up the stove. Mr. Clement you wait on yourself, and play you were at home. Fred, take your fingers out of that sugar-bowl, and get me the broiler; this fire is just right now."

"Wood enough?"

"Yes. Did you get that water?"

"Yes. Shall I fill the glasses?"

"Yes, and please pass me that platter. This one is almost done. They are so tender they will hardly hold together when I cook them. The salt, please; now the butter. There! if I get them all done as nicely as that one, I shall be pleased."

"Most ready, Jim?"

"Yes, are you ravenous? Take the potatoes off and drain them. Look out you do not scald yourself. Fred, can you put the chairs around?"

"Mima."

"You bet I can, if it will hurry dinner any."

"You starving, too? Who ever saw such pigs! Are you hungry, Mr. Clement?"

"I think I can do justice to the fish, and to your skill in preparing them."

"Come, then, we are all ready. Fred, sit down as you ought. How many times have I told you not to sit on your foot at table, Tom? If your chair is not high enough I'll get your high-chair you discarded so disdainfully some time ago. Dick, do give that boy something to eat! Never mind manners. Mr. Clement is old enough to walk; Fred is starving, and for the time being, a thorough savage."

After a little exciting time, they were all busy on their trout. For a few minutes nothing was said, and Jim, too hot and tired to eat just then, leaned back in her chair and watched them in smiling contentment.

"What is it, Fred, darling, a bone? Dick, don't you know anything? Giving that child fish with a bone in it!"

"Who ever saw a fish without a bone in it?"

"Goose! couldn't you pick them out, or were you so hungry you could think of nothing but yourself? He might choke to death! There, darling, you can eat it now all right. Sister knows how to fix it, don't she? Brother Dick is a real heathen! We'll have to see to him after the company is gone."

All this scolding came from a mouth which was wreathed in an indulgent smile, so Dick lost no appetite and no time by it.

"Did you get all your cooking done this morning, Sis?"

"Yes, all I wanted to do. It is a little too warm now to do much cooking, to keep the food on hand. I had rather cook more often, and have it fresh."

"Have you any—ahem!" Dick leaned back and wiped his lips on his napkin, and winked in a knowing way at Jim.

"Any dessert? Of course I have. I was wondering if you would ever be ready for it, and if you would have any room for it when you got ready."

"Get it, and see."

"Don't hurry me."

She took off the plates, and brushed the crumbs from the cloth in a provokingly slow way, and then left the room with a smile.

When she returned, the smile grew to be general, for who, if he were a man and had eaten all he could of trout, boiled deliciously brown and crisp; and potatoes, white and mealy far beyond the season; could help smiling at a quarter of a great strawberry shortcake in May?

Fred was in the secret, and grinned until he showed every tooth in his head, every one of which was aching to sink into the tempting dainty before him.

"Strawberry short-cake!" gasped Dick, and if his eating capacity was then as big as his eyes, he would soon hide the delicious wedge at which he was gazing with his mouth open, and fairly watering for a taste of this undreamed of luxury.

"Yes," murmured Jim, calmly, as she turned the coffee, which was clear and golden as honey; I heard there were some in the market, and as they were quite reasonable in price, I sent for some, unknown to you. Are they good?"

"Good! um-m-m," mumbled Fred, between bites which threatened an enlargement of his already capacious mouth.

Dick rolled his eyes in speechless ecstacy.

Tom Clement grinned.

Jim laughed a little ripple of happy, gurgling laughter, as she ate the small piece she had brought out for herself. She was not hungry, but wished to keep them company.

Dick finished his, and looked at her imploringly.

"Yes, there is a little more. I shall divide it among you."

"I don't want any more," sighed Fred, who was in a blissful state of fullness.

"Really?"

"No. I have eaten all I can."

"I have had plenty," said Tom.

"O come now! you must not leave me this way. I want some more and I don't want to eat alone."

"Dick will never leave a bit," said Jim, plaintively; "if you could eat a little more, so he will not feel obliged to kill himself."

"Well, I'll try, for his sake," sighed Tom.

The shortcake was soon gone, and Dick, who could not wait a minute if he was going anywhere, said:

"Come, sis, get ready as soon as you can, so we can start."

"Start where?"

"Down the lake. We promised to take Tom part way home."

"I don't believe I can get ready."

"O, yes you can; I'll help," said Fred, who wanted to go, and was afraid he could not unless she went.

"So will I help," said Tom, pulling off his coat.

"You must go, sis," said Dick, "it will do you good."

"All right. I'll hurry. What are you doing?" she asked Tom, as he was beginning to clear off the table.

"I'm helping. Didn't I say I would?"

"You mean it?"

"Of course I did!"

"Take these dishes in the buttery, then. Careful, now, don't break them."

"Break them! the idea! I never broke a dish, or, at least, I haven't for a long time."

"Haven't touched any, only to eat out of them, have you?"

"O, yes; I used to help my sister wash dishes when—"

"When you couldn't run off, and escape that way."

"That is about right. How did you know so well?"

"I have brothers."

"Oh, I see."

"Ready?" shouted Dick.

"In a minute."

"Shall I harness the horse?"

"No, we'll walk."

"All right; hurry."

Just as they were going out of the door-yard, a neighbor came along and gave Jim a letter, saying:

She looked at it in the office when the mail came, so I thought I would fetch it down to you."

"Thank you," said she; but as she glanced at the superscription, she flushed, and then turned white. Dick looked at her knowingly, and started down the road. Tom joined him, saying to himself: "A lover, eh? How she blushed! Did not look to be very much pleased." She joined them, and they walked swiftly down the shaded road. Fred was ahead, running, jumping, shouting, and ridding himself of some of his exuberant joy. He paused now and then to pluck a bunch of violets, leaves and roots and all, for Jim's garden. She accepts the present smilingly